

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 204.—VOL. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.

## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THOSE nations are the happiest, says the sage Knickerbocker, which make the least figure in history, and give to its pages neither "brilliant" chapters, nor "calamitous" periods, nor any of those events in which the interest of history is said to consist. And thus the countries we hear least about at the present time, are those where the people are most prosperous. What nation has been more comfortable and contented than Holland since what may be called her greatness in history ceased? What people could be more miserable than when they were furnishing "interest" to the period of the bloody-minded Alba and his tyrannical master? One of their own canals flows not more peacefully now than the course of their present history; and the "fat weed" of Lethe's wharf is not a better type of comfortable, though perhaps inglorious ease, than a well-fed citizen of the Seven United Provinces. From how many other lands goes up a voice of perpetual lament, the expression of unrest and suffering? Poland is one of them; she is a fountain of bitter waters, closely sealed and kept down by the stamp of military power, yet ever and anon bursting out with dangerous effervescence; and there is another nation sadly prominent in the rank of kingdoms, nearer to ourselves, and for whose condition we are deeply responsible: Ireland is one wide stream of discontent, dark and turbid, perpetually flowing, and deepening the longer it runs. The space it occupies in the debates of Parliament is an unhealthy symptom; like a prominent place in history, it is purchased by great suffering and calamity; we wish the inevitable discussions which are forced on the Legislature were more likely to be fruitful of result.

Earl Grey brought forward the State of Ireland, on Monday evening, in the House of Lords; but, except that he expounded the evils that afflict it in stronger language and with freer views than those usually urged in that placid and exalted atmosphere, little or no advantage has been gained by it. And, even in reading the able speech of Earl Grey himself, we are driven to lament the tardy wisdom of statesmen; they seem, indeed, to be "slowly wise." They never possess the will to do good and the power of effecting it at the same time. There is not an element in the present social condition of Ireland that was not equally in operation when the noble Earl was one of its rulers; but it is not till all power has ceased, that the wish and will to do good is acquired. The political wisdom that should inspire the policy of a Government is reserved till it can serve as a weapon against political rivals; the miserable condition of Ireland is mounted as a *cheval de bataille*, and, ridden with great effect against the ranks of the Conservative Government; but it was quietly stabled when the Whigs were in Downing-street. All that they urge upon the Peel Ministry was then urged by others upon them, but no heed was taken of the warnings. Office seems to paralyse effort, and the knowledge of evils is not accompanied by any bold or effectual attempt to redress them. "Coercion and money," Earl Grey complains, are the only remedies that have yet been tried in Ireland. Did the Whigs ever suggest any other? And of these they applied the first much more unsparingly than the last. We think it high time that this bandying of charges between the two great political parties should cease; they have each neglected their duty grievously. The question is getting beyond them both; and, if not attended to better than it has been hitherto, will, as many other neglected questions have done, settle itself.

In the present state of things, an immediate danger must be provided against. Famine and fever are the two active enemies that must be met at all hazards: like a breach in the walls of a besieged town, our strength must be concentrated there till the danger is lessened or has gone by. But there still remain to be settled the far wider questions of the internal government and regulation of the town itself, which is so estranged and disaffected as to be kept to its allegiance by little save the presence of a strong garrison.

It is acknowledged by a Minister of the Crown that our rule in Ireland is a military occupation rather than a civil government. After six or seven centuries of dominion, a greater condemnation of our policy could not be pronounced by our most violent enemies.

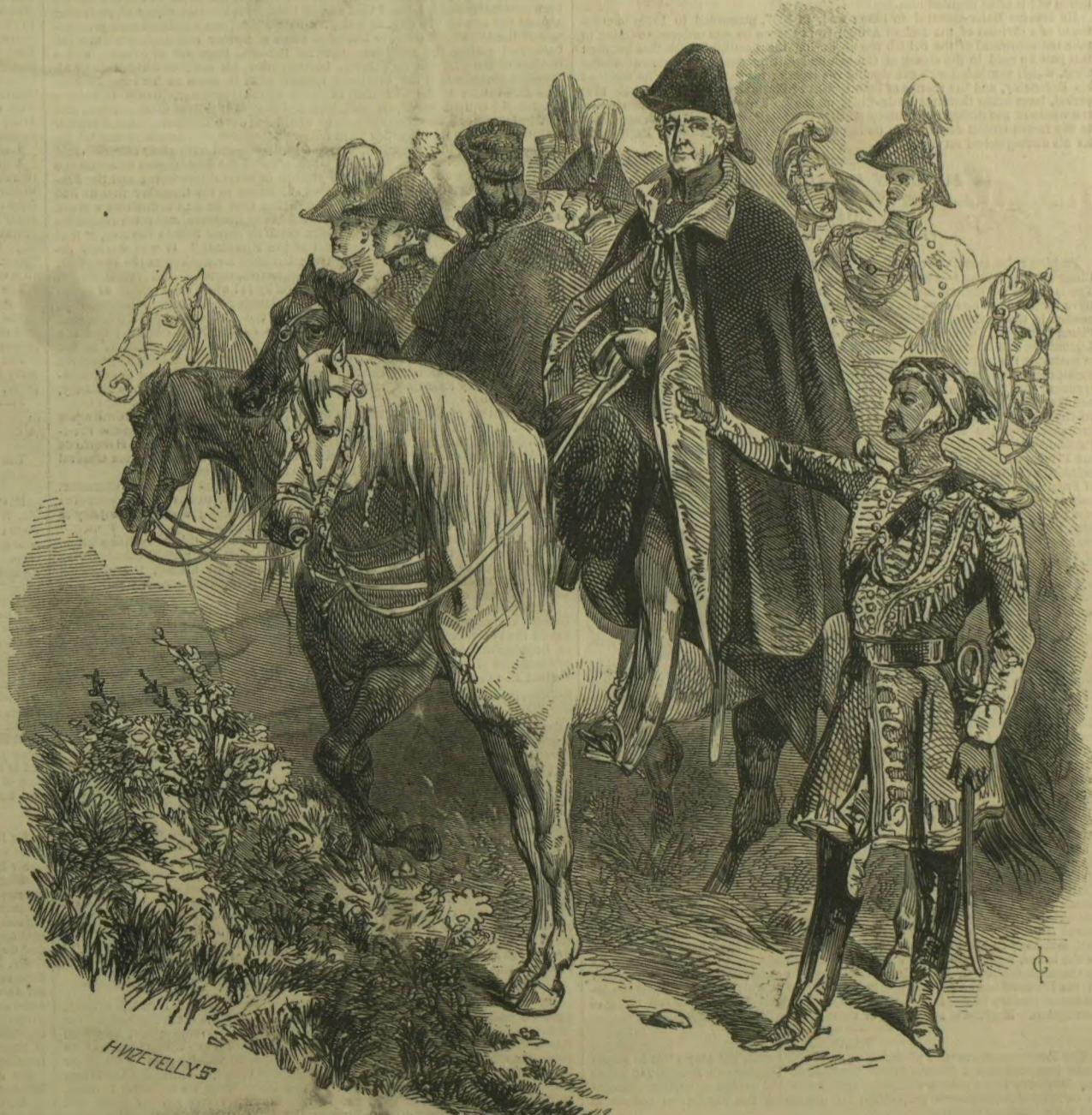
Measures have been taken to meet the evil, which, it is to be fervently hoped, is only temporary. The Government has done much—more, indeed, than most previous Governments have ventured to do. But of permanent measures we see none. By some extraordinary perversity, for which it is impossible to account, no measure for Ireland is made complete and efficient. The Poor-law there, instead of, as in England, giving the destitute man a claim upon the land for support, is altogether inoperative. No relief whatever is permitted out of the workhouses, though it is well known that to build enough of them to give the necessary relief in, would be utterly impossible. Thus, at the very time a Poor-law is most

necessary, it is a dead letter, and a parcel of Fever Bills and temporary acts are required to supply the deficiency.

The amount of Poor-rate, and the allowances given in relief in Ireland, are perfectly absurd: there is all the parade of a law; all the machinery of an enactment and none of its advantages. Even the Bill under which the Grand Juries are empowered to raise money to be spent in employing the poor at the present moment, throws all the burden on the occupiers of the land, already overburdened, while the owners of the soil, who exact and receive rents higher than in any part of Europe, go untouched. The Irish landlords escape all imposts: all is thrown on the occupier. The Government "hopes" they will come forward liberally at such a time; but it is a crisis that requires certainties, not hopes—why not compel them? There is a very general impression abroad that the money England has sent over to Ireland in former famines, has, by some means or other, found its way into the pockets of the landlords. There is as general a fear that the same thing may occur again. In the present enactments, the rates for expenses are all paid by the occupiers; the rents of land are such as no man would dare ask in England: where the most barbarous system of cultivation prevails, rents are higher than in the most favoured counties of England. The Marquis of Westmeath doubts if so much as £18 per acre is received for land let on "conacre;" but, on the other hand, he admits £12 and £13 per acre, where there is no crop but the worst kind of potatoes! Does any country in Europe present such an anomaly? Yet there is no Income-tax, no Absentee-tax, no Poor-rate, no contribution insisted upon from the receivers of

such rents, for meeting famine and disease; the English Treasury and the poor occupier must do it all. In dealing with Ireland the English standard of justice and fair play seems always lost sight of; hence the countless anomalies that Ireland presents.

The debate, independently of the speech of Earl Grey, which imported into the House of Lords opinions that have been entertained by large numbers without it for many years, presented some curious points; the most curious, perhaps, is the display of Lord Brougham's peculiar Liberalism, as extraordinary in its way as the Duke of Newcastle's Toryism; both are of an antique and decaying school. Lord Brougham says all attempts to deal with the evils of Ireland are "impossible;" the Church cannot be disturbed; the rights of private property are sacred, and Coercion Bills are necessary to make the people respect them. The only remedy he can suggest is that England should pay the Catholic priests! He is equally unhappy in what he proposes to do and in what he says cannot be done; we do not believe that England will ever consent to the payment of the Catholic Church, and we do not believe that the rights of property are so sacred as not to be interfered with when they are converted into a public injury. Certainly we show grievous disregard of these "sacred rights" in England; at the present moment Parliament is daily taking from individuals all control over the disposal of their own lands and tenements, and compelling them to be sold, however reluctantly, for public purposes, the owner having no voice in the matter. In London a man cannot build a stable or a coach-house without the law controlling him, and through a district surveyor saying it shall be done this way and that, and no



GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, B.A., G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY IN INDIA—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

otherwise. The law of England does not recognise this total exemption of property from all interference; the law in a thousand ways checks the "doing as we like with our own," and wisely too, or the power of property would become, as it has become in Ireland, an oppression. And most strange it is to hear this doctrine of the total exemption of property from control, asserted by a man who has presided over the great Court of Equity of the kingdom, and must, officially, have ordered masses of property to be dealt with according to the rules of the law he administered, totally regardless of the interests of individuals. Can he not recognise some kindred power in that body—the Legislature—which should regulate the equity of nations?

The Land Tenure in Ireland must be interfered with; amendment is not confiscation, and a change in the system would benefit both landlord and tenant. The Irish landlords are exactly what bad laws have made them; what they have had the power to do, that they have done. They are the sole possessors of the means of life to the people, and, in the universal struggle to obtain it, they receive a competition price far above the intrinsic value. If we suppose the captain of a ship becalmed in the tropics, seizing the whole stock of water on board, and selling it to the passengers at double the price of wine, we see a principle at work fully understood by the middle-men of Ireland; and the law abets him, by giving him powers of ejecting and distraining unknown in England. It is not a mere preference of an agricultural life that makes the Irish peasant cling to his acre of ground so fiercely; it is the gripe of the wrecked seaman on the plank that stands between him and death. Nearly all the crime of Ireland is agrarian; the assassinations, against which the Coercion Bill is directed, are all to be traced to the land and its holdings. The law gives no remedy to the peasant, and he takes one himself; it would be the same in England in similar circumstances; have we not seen agricultural labourers dancing and shouting with horrid glee round burning ricks, and refusing all aid to quench the flames? In Ireland, we see Catholic and Protestant, Repealer and Orangeman, Landlord and Peasant, falling alike under the sentence of that terrible code which has grown up in the absence of legislative "interference with property." It is not a war of sects and castes; it is that total recklessness of others' sufferings, that desperate and frightful selfishness, which are exhibited in all times of overwhelming peril. In the Black Hole of Calcutta, men and officers crushed and trampled each other under foot in the struggle for air; in shipwrecks, men have torn each other to pieces for a footing on the raft. At such times, the nature of man is changed, and he becomes as ferocious as a beast. And it is when such passions are aroused, and are covering a land with murders, that what is called a great man, a leader, a statesman, is found saying that property cannot be controlled; that there are evils for which remedy is impossible! We have conquered the empire of the Moguls; we have colonised half the world; we cover the whole of it with our fabrics; we have made the elements our vassals; and we cannot establish peace and contentment within our own bounds, or correct the errors of past legislation in the matters of leases and tenures! What a satire has Lord Brougham pronounced on the wisdom and power of those to whom the destinies of England are entrusted! It is a dangerous creed, that of inaction; it is only the weak man who sees the "Lion in the path;" to determined men, in perilous times, with honest purposes, there are no "impossibilities."

#### SIR HUGH GOUGH.

Sir Hugh Gough, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, is the fourth son of George Gough, Esq., of Woodstock, in the county of Limerick. He entered the Army in 1794, and after serving at the capture of Saldanha Bay, during the campaign of the West Indies and the Brindisi War, obtained his majority in the 37th (Irish) Regiment, which he commanded at Talavera, Barossa, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Tarifa; for his services in these actions he had an honourable augmentation of his arms granted him.

He became Major-General in 1830; and, in 1837, proceeded to India in command of a division of the Indian Army; from thence he was ordered to China to take the command of the British troops during the hostilities with that empire: this post he held in the attack of Canton, and during the whole series of operations, which concluded with the signing of the treaty; for these services he received his Baronetcy, and the thanks of both houses of Parliament. He has, since that period, been made Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, and has conducted the whole of the difficult operations on the Sutlej—the details of which are given in the recent official despatches; he has again received the thanks of Parliament for his distinguished services.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

Fashion rules every where in Paris—a thought of diversion mixes with everything the most serious—and nothing succeeds unless fashion be its tutelary deity. The ladies of the highest fashion—the *merveilleuses*, the *incroyables*, les *bonnes*—have been seen of late days as eagerly flocking to St. Roch, and to the Polish discussion in the Chamber of Peers, as at the new comedy of M. Empis, or at the Floral Ball of the Duchess de Cazes. The confidences and sermons of the Abbés Lucordaire and Ruyvignan are attended by a crowd of belles in the most elegant of costumes: a certain modification being made, however, in allusion to the circumstances from the *cavaliere* mantle of finest cashmere and the garland of martyrdom, and the *pleureuses* on the bonnet, to the magnificently embroidered handkerchiefs—the supposed lacrymatories of the fair Magdalens of fashion. At the discussion on the Polish question in the Chamber of Peers the crowd was immense, and the struggles of the ladies for places incessant. All the fair Parisians of note were there, from Mlle. Rachel, the tragic muse of France, in the Privileged Box, to the noble Duchess of Mortemart, and her fair relatives, helplessly rolling in the crowd on the stairs. Villemain, the greatest *litterateur* of France, had already shown in his splendid speech, that his mental aberration only reigns in hours of exhaustion; but this day, Victor Hugo, the Duke d'Harcourt and the Count de Montalembert,—the first representing the poetical fraternity, the next the secular church, the latter the Jesuitic principle pervading all ranks of society—each in his turn advocated the cause of Poland, as being that of France. All the orators distinguished themselves on this occasion, except Victor Hugo, who forgot several important and connecting parts of his speech; but "ce qui est remis n'est pas perdu," says the French proverb, and nothing was lost, for they resumed their places when his oration found its way into the official journal, the *Moniteur*, the following day.

As I descended from the spectators' Tribune I heard an eccentric Lord say to a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, "The fact is that these are funeral orations, and, like the money subscribed, are only destined to the burial of the dead."

One of the most agreeable balls of the season was that just given at the Luxembourg, by the Duchess de Cazes. Its success was not merely due to the courtesy of the fair hostess. An association of ladies has been formed in Paris for encouragement of the cultivation of the Camelia. The Duchess is President; the Baroness de Mackay, wife of the Minister of the Navy, Secretary; the Committee consisting of the Marchioness de Boigne, the Comtesses de Castellane, de Rumbeau, the Baronesses de Rothschild, de Jacqueminot, &c. The exhibition for prizes takes place in the Duchess' grand apartments, at the Palace of the Luxembourg. How the scentless, cold-loving plants liked the heated impure atmosphere, how far the emulous proprietors were pleased, I cannot tell; but the diplomacy of the Duchess in turning them into ball-room ornaments, was most triumphant—all Paris was there, from the highest dignitary of the land to the humblest pretender to a pictorial or musical name.

A far more important subject is the reform in the spirit of literature about to take place in France. Whilst the surrounding nations have caught the contagion and are circulating translations of the immoral novels, *feuilletons*, and plays of France, here efforts are being made to reascend to the pure and undefiled sources of classic literature. At the Théâtre Français, and at the Odeon, new classic plays are now frequently produced, and with success. "L'Ingenue," a new five-act moral comedy, by M. Empis, the well-known author of "La Mère et la Fille," &c., &c., has just been brought out at the Odeon, and had great success, although in the boxes, amidst the elegant and crowded assemblage, I beheld a fair enemy in the person of Mlle. Adèle Hugo, the handsome daughter of the ruthless leader of the Romantics. There are only two periods at which you can resist the invasion of literary immorality—at the outset, and when it has had its full swing of corruption. England is at the first of these epochs, France at the latter.

##### FRANCE.

The Paris papers are void of domestic news of interest, but they seem to attach some importance to a division in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, in which the Ministers had a narrow escape of being outvoted on the amendment moved to General Jacqueminot's proposition for increasing the number of officers in the Paris National Guards.

Algiers Journals to the 18th had been received at Paris. The following is from the *Akhbar* of the 17th:—"Just as we were going to press, we learnt that General Yusuf has made himself master of the camp of Abd-el-Kader, near Bonsada. The Emir fled with a few regulars, but before he retired he had given orders for the massacre of two French prisoners, M. Lacoste, the Chargé d'Affaires for the

Arabs, at Tiaret, and M. Levi, the interpreter, taken in the affair of Sidi-Brahim. This barbarous order was on the point of being executed, when our troops came up and prevented it. General Yusuf took the tents, cattle, &c., abandoned by the Emir in his flight." The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince of Saxe-Coburg arrived at Algiers on the evening of the 17th. Their arrival had just been preceded by the return of Marshal Bugeaud, whom they visited immediately after landing. A violent storm had been raging on the coast, and in some parts of the interior of Algeria, for two days, when these accounts left.

Madame de Salvandy, mother of the Minister of Public Instruction, died on Monday at Paris, after a long and painful illness.

We find by the Paris papers that the bill for granting to the secret police service an additional sum of 1,000,000 francs, has passed the Chamber of Peers, by the majority of 106 to 22.

A sad accident happened on the Paris and Rouen Railway on Saturday last. A special train, which left Paris with the Government Commissioners sent to inspect the fortifications at Havre, ran against a diligence mounted on a truck, which, contrary to orders, was carelessly left on the rails. The effect of the collision was the immediate destruction of the diligence.

The special train by which the collision was caused was not intended to stop at the station of Bonnières, and every precaution had been ordered on the previous day to prevent accident. On emerging from out of the small covered way immediately preceding the station the red signal was seen, and the breaks were put on, and the train came up to the station at a diminished speed. The Rouen train, which left Rouen at six o'clock, was then in sight, and they were about to place on it a diligence, which was upon the down line at the entrance of the switch that was to remove it to the tail of the up train. The motion of the down train was almost stopped when the buffers of the engine struck those of the truck on which the diligence had been placed, and overturned it. In the *coupe* of the diligence were two gentlemen and a lady, all of whom were thrown out. One of the gentlemen was killed, and the other and the lady had their thighs broken by the Rouen train, which came up at the moment at a rapid pace, and survived only a few minutes. Two persons were also injured seriously by the same train: one while picking up his hat had both his hands and legs crushed. The cries uttered by the sufferers being heard, the special train stopped, and the deputies who were in it ran to their assistance, and did all in their power to relieve them. Thirteen other passengers were more or less seriously wounded.

The following is the official account given of the accident:—

"A special train, bringing to Rouen several deputies, who were proceeding to Havre to pursue investigation relative to the maritime works and defences contemplated at that place, came into collision, close to the station at Bonnières, with the diligence from Falaise, which was placed upon a truck and in the act of being shifted upon another line preparatory to its attachment to the train from Rouen. The diligence contained twenty-two passengers, of whom one was killed on the spot. Three others were seriously injured, two are not expected to recover, and fourteen received contusions, more or less severe, only four escaping safe and sound. As to the passengers in the special train, they experienced nothing but a slight shock, and no accident occurred in consequence."

"The local authorities proceeded to the spot on the instant, and exhibited the greatest zeal in rendering assistance to the unfortunate victims. The deputies who were in the special train abandoned their intended journey to Rouen, and did not leave the place, on their return to Paris, till they had bestowed upon the wounded the consolation and help which was in their power under the afflicting circumstances. It appears that the officers of the company had neglected no precaution calculated to diminish the probability of accident, but the judicial authorities are pursuing their investigations, and we await the result of their inquiries."

##### BELGIUM.

We find by the latest Brussels papers that the Ministerial crisis is at length at an end. The following is the list of the Ministry formed by M. Rogier, all the members of which are of liberal opinions:—

M. Rogier, Minister of the Interior.  
M. De Brouckere, Foreign Affairs.  
M. De Bavay, Justice.  
M. Delfosse, Finance.  
M. D'Hoffschmidt, Public Works; and  
M. Chazal, War Department.

##### SPAIN.

The *Journal des Débats* has received an express from Madrid announcing the formation of the new Ministry. General Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, is appointed President of the Council and Minister of War. The *Madrid Gazette*, of a subsequent date, has reached us. It officially states that M. Xavier Burgos is Minister of the Interior; M. Egano, Minister of Justice; M. Orlando, Minister of Finances; and General Pezuela, Minister of Marine. It was believed that either M. Gonzales Bravo, or the Marquis de Casa Irugo (Duke de Soto Mayor) would be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. A very extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th inst. After the approval of the acts of the previous sitting, some unimportant reports were read, and the Minister of Grace and Justice announced that the Queen had sanctioned the new electoral law, which was received with marks of satisfaction. Senor Egana, deputy for Alava, then stated that he wished to ask a question. The President asked on what subject, and he was answered that it was regarding himself. Though unusual, the President, from a feeling of delicacy, allowed Senor Egana to proceed; upon which, after reading several articles of the Constitution, and complaining of the Chamber having been called together without the order of the day having been previously fixed, he said that he had risen with the sole object of protesting against the acts of this day, as being not only illegal, but an attack on a prerogative of the Crown. This gave rise to a scene of uproar and confusion quite unparalleled among the deputies. General Pezuela, inspector of cavalry, and a brother of the Marquis de Viluma, having, from his seat, demanded to be allowed to speak, which the President refused until it came to his turn, he went into the centre of the Chamber, in front of the President, loudly protesting against the sitting, which, he said, attacked the prerogatives of the Crown, and usurped its rights, on which account he would leave the Congress. Loud cries of "Out, out," from the deputies here followed, and Senor Pezuela proceeded towards the door. The President, who had hitherto acted with great calmness and prudence, got ruffled, and, in a loud voice, ordered the doorkeepers to detain the member. This was done amidst the protests of several members; and the President, after a little calm had been restored, stated to the Chamber that he had ordered the deputy to be detained considering that he had committed a grave offence, and been wanting in decorum towards the Congress, and contravened its regulations, &c. A proposition was here made by Senor Posada Herrera, that the Congress approved of the conduct of the President." It was warmly attacked by the friends of General Pezuela; but after a speech from the general who had resigned his seat when the discussion commenced, and a loud roar had been heard, the proposition was approved by 111 white balls against 41 black.

San Gonzales Romero then called upon the Government to inform them as far as their position would allow, what was the real state of the Ministerial crisis so much talked of recently. The Marquis de Miraflores of the Chamber; that they trusted they enjoyed the support of Parliament, and that the utmost unity and cordiality existed amongst its members.—Strange to say, however, at this very time the Queen has signed a Decree, appointing a new Ministry, as above stated.

The Chamber of Deputies met on the 17th, and a considerable crowd again gathered in the hall, in expectation of another tumultuous scene; but the President adjourned the Chamber on receiving a communication from the Marquis de Miraflores to the effect that a new Cabinet was formed, and another from General Narvaez, ordering, in the Queen's name, the sitting to be suspended.

Accounts have subsequently been received, of a most important character. General Narvaez has attempted a *coup d'état*. An address has been presented to the Queen, signed by the entire of the new Cabinet, calling upon her Majesty to suspend the Cortes. Two Royal decrees followed, in full compliance with this recommendation. The first suspends the Cortes. The second directs that, for certain offences, viz., the publication of that which may be deemed seditious matter, the offending journal be suspended; and for a repetition of aggravated offence, such journal be definitely suspended—in other words, suppressed.

The *coup d'état* of Prince Polignac, in Paris, on the 25th of July, 1830, seems to have suggested to General Narvaez this proceeding. The only difference between the two acts is this—the ordinances of Charles X. declared the Chamber of Deputies dissolved, and it terms "the liberty of the press suspended;" the ordinances of Queen Isabella II. only "suspend" the Cortes, and direct that certain all-offending journals are suspended.

##### IRELAND.

###### MORE MURDERS AND OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

A letter from Limerick, dated March 18, says:—"Michael Finnane, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Clare, while in this city last night, received a letter from Ennis, stating that Pierce Carrick, Esq., his father-in-law, a magistrate of the county, had been fired at by assassins, at Thareen, as he was returning from Spaniel Hill, and that he was dangerously wounded, having received two balls, one in the thigh, and the other near the abdomen. Mr. Finnane immediately set off for Stamer Park, where his wife lay inconsolable, and the intelligence this morning is, that the worst consequences are apprehended to the wounded gentleman. Mr. Carrick bears the character of an active useful magistrate and resident landlord.—[Later] accounts justified this apprehension. Mr. Carrick died soon afterwards. His remains were conveyed from Tuoreen, on Wednesday night week to Ennis, where they were interred in the parish church, followed by a large and respectable concourse of persons. Mr. Thomas Whitestone, Coroner, held an inquest upon the body, when Mr. Carrick's servant was examined, and the verdict returned was "Wilful murder against persons unknown."

**EXECUTION IN LONGFORD.**—John Buchanan, aged 21, and Bernard McGahey, aged 24, were executed in front of the gaol of Longford, on Saturday last, for the murder of Henry Bergin, at Gowran, on the 1st of November last, of which crime they were convicted at the last assizes. There were about from two to three thousand persons present to witness the frightful scene. On their making their appearance, Bernard McGahey said, "I am innocent, good Christians pray for me;" Buchanan said, "I do not know what I ever done to man, woman, or child that brought me to this death; I had neither hand, act, or part, in the beating of —," when the priest (the Rev. Mr. Farrell, of Killashee) who attended him, tapped him on the shoulder, and stopped him finishing the sentence. He then said, "innocent as the child unborn." During which last expression the drop fell. The two culprits were first cousins, and nephews to a man named Buchanan, who was hanged in Longford for the murder of Neatham, about 25 years ago.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Fever Hospitals (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

##### THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Earl GREY brought forward his promised motion on the state of Ireland. The noble Earl commenced by asserting that the measures proposed by the Government in regard to Ireland were, of themselves, totally inadequate to cure the social evils which afflicted that country. He then argued that only two remedies had hitherto been applied to Ireland—money and coercion; and thought that it was time to try something else. He believed a change in the law respecting the tenure of land, and a change in the system of appointing partisan Judges to be absolutely necessary, in order to render the Irish people obedient to the law, and to inspire them with confidence in their rulers. He expressed his wish that the English Protestant Church had never been established in Ireland, and his desire that, now, its revenues should be applied to the purposes of educating and instructing the great body of the people. He considered that large and liberal sums should be granted to the Roman Catholics to build churches, and to purchase glebes, and for other like purposes, not excluding stipends; and he would permit four Roman Catholic prelates to have seats in their Lordships' House. The noble Earl then said that, though satisfied his proposal would be rejected, he had strong hopes that it would, at some future time, be carried. When he saw the measures that were proposed elsewhere about to be passed, he could not despair of yet seeing his own suggestions taken up and carried. Earl Grey concluded by moving an address to the Queen, assuring her Majesty that their Lordships had concurred in the temporary measures proposed by the Government, but that to grant pecuniary assistance for the relief of the present distress, and to pass severe laws for the detection and punishment of crimes, could not be considered as fulfilling the duties of the Imperial Parliament towards Ireland, but that measures ought without further delay, to be adopted for the purpose of effecting a real and permanent improvement in the condition of this part of her Majesty's dominions. That to this end, it should be the aim of Government and of Parliament, by giving to the Irish people confidence in the equal administration of justice, to obtain their co-operation in the enforcement of the law, and, by remedying real grievances, to allay the spirit of discontent to which the prevalence of outrages and violence was to be traced.

The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed the motion. It would be impossible for him to agree to an address, which, coupled with the speech pronounced while introducing it, would pledge the House to the extinction of the Church Established in Ireland, and which would be in effect a Repeal of the Act of Union, whereof the Established Church was a fundamental part. The noble Duke contended that Ireland had remarkably improved since the Union; that the trade, commerce, shipping, and revenue had wonderfully increased; and that in so flourishing a state was she at the present moment, that she was expending millions in the construction of railroads. In his remarks upon the policy hitherto adopted towards Ireland, the noble Duke insisted that concession had not tended to decrease agitation. He said, "There was, I believe, some little cessation of agitation in the years 1835 and 1836, owing, as it was supposed, to some particular arrangement made here in London. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But, my Lords, the agitation was continued, under different forms and titles, in the years 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840. At last, in the year 1840, to the commencement of 1841, through the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, until at length, in the month of November, 1843, they were put down by the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant. My Lords, during that time there was no want of measures of conciliation. The Tithe Bill was passed, the Corporation Bill was passed, and every measure was adopted which could tend to the prosperity of Ireland, and Parliament acted upon all occasions as if it was an Irish Parliament legislating solely for the benefit of the Irish people. But, my Lords, the agitation still continued. These monster meetings were assembled, and could only be got the better of at last by the military. Now, my Lords, I beg you to observe that this is the history of concession. I do not mean to say it was not quite right to concede on all these points. I only ask your Lordships if you will concede on this occasion against the fact, which no man can deny, that you are bound by a compact to avoid doing so—that you are bound by a compact to preserve untouched the Church of England and Ireland. We enjoy the advantage, under the influence of this establishment, of seeing the people with as strong a sense of religion and as great a respect for religion as exists in any country in the world. We have, besides, the advantage of universal toleration. Every religion—every system of religion is tolerated in the country; and, above all, we have the advantage of religious peace. My Lords, these are three great Christian advantages. I think they are the great objects of a religious establishment, and I entreat your Lordships not to incur the risk of losing any of them by adopting a measure of this description. My Lords, it is true that, although there is religious peace, there are great political differences common amongst the different religious sects that exist in the country. But, my Lords, that circumstance is the consequence of our constitutional existence. The people in this country have considerable political power; and it is the object of all these sects and classes to increase their political power. Whether under the direction of their ministers, or of those who lead them, they are anxious for an increase of political power, and they enter into political contests with their rivals. But will these concessions proposed to be made by the noble Earl put an end to these rivalries for political power amongst religious sects? Religious sects will remain, and, of course, their rivalries will remain, and their contests for political power. Under these circumstances, my Lords, considering that you are bound by a compact to maintain the United Church of England and Ireland—considering the great advantages you derive from the existence of the Church of England—advantages enjoyed by the Roman Catholics and Presbyterians equally with ourselves—I entreat your Lordships, by the rejection of this address, to avoid giving ground for the belief that you have any intention to adopt the measures suggested by the noble Earl." (Cheers.)

Earl FORTESCUE spoke in favour of the address.

Lord BROUGHAM supported the general measures of Ministers. It was with regret that he seemed to lean on the side of coercion, but he thought that the welfare of all parties was wound up in the maintenance of order. It was the duty of Parliament to supply a remedy to existing evils; if this were not done, great responsibility would attach to it. If they went on allowing delusions to be practised; if they gave countenance to clamours against the pure administration of justice; if they lent themselves to the jobbing acts and mal-practices of such persons, he feared that they would make themselves responsible for a great portion of the mischief that was created.

in which revenue to the extent of £400,000 per annum was actually sacrificed, and in which a much larger amount was risked.

Mr CHILDESS supported the second reading.

The debate was adjourned. The House sat till a quarter to one o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

##### THE ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Fever (Ireland) Bill, and the Metropolis Building Act Amendment Bill.

The Print Works Bill was read a third time and passed; and, after the presentation of some petitions, the House adjourned till Thursday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

ART-UNIONS.—Mr. WYSE obtained leave to bring in a bill to legalise Art-UNIONS.

IRISH RELIEF BILL.—Mr. P. SCROPE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better protection of life in Ireland, by means of the better relief of the destitute poor therein.

POSTPONEMENT OF BILLS.—Sir J. GRAHAM postponed, till after Easter, the Friendly Societies Bill, and intimated that Mr. Fielden would likewise postpone the Factories Bill.

##### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE CORN IMPORTATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Corn Importation Bill was resumed by Lord POLLINGTON, who resolutely opposed it. He distrusted the measure. He had deep apprehension and doubts as to the means by which it had been promoted, and no political prejudices, no deference to any men, would induce him to support it.

Mr. PLUMPTRE likewise opposed the bill, from the firm conviction that, if carried, it would inevitably produce the degradation and ruin of the working population, and do irreparable injury to the empire at large.

Mr. HAWES spoke in favour of the bill.

Sir J. TROLLOP contended that the opinion of the country was in favour of Protection, and he asserted that, while other countries were eager enough to take advantage of our free imports, they gave no indication of following our example.

Sir J. HANMER spoke in support of the measure.

Lord EBBINGTON expressed his regret that the Government had thought fit to postpone for three years the complete development of the measure before the House. Referring to the subject of agricultural compensation, he enumerated the heavy expense of transfer as one of the chief burdens upon landed property—a burden which Government, by simplifying tenure, might remove. The present measure ought to have been accompanied by such an alteration.

Mr. RASHLEIGH wished to know from her Majesty's Government whether they intended to accede to all the demands made from the other side. He saw the right hon. Baronet (the Secretary of State for the Home Department) smile, but the right hon. Baronet should not smile during the discussion of a great question. (Laughter.) Gentlemen opposite might smile, but he was not to be put down by the smiles of the hon. member for Stockport and all the crew behind him. (Laughter, and cries of "Order.") The right hon. Baronet at the head of the Government, was now the leader of that party, but he (Mr. Rashleigh) would read the sentiments expressed by that right hon. gentleman so late as 1844. The hon. member proceeded to read an extract from a speech delivered by Sir R. Peel in 1844, deprecating the removal of protection, and predicting the ruin of the agriculturists from the change then proposed in the Corn-laws. Such were the opinions expressed by the right hon. Baronet in 1844, and the House had a right to know what had caused his *tergiversation*. What was it that had caused such a change? Formerly, the motion of the hon. member for Wolverhampton was met with silent contempt, and defeated with large majorities. In his opinion, that was the constitutional way to beat such motions. (Laughter.) The hon. member for Bolton also smiled, but let him take care—this was no smiling question. (Loud laughter.) The sooner the hon. member gave up that peculiar grimace, the better for himself. (Loud laughter.) The right hon. Baronet had spoken of the prosperity of the mining districts; but it should be recollect that there was no truck system there, and that they had thriven under Protection. He had that day received a letter from a gentleman employing 3000 persons, who apprehended the greatest danger from the right hon. Baronet's measures.

Mr. F. T. BARING promised his best and most cordial support to the measures proposed by Sir R. Peel. The right hon. gentleman complimented the Protection party for the spirit, the intelligence, and the ability with which they had fought their battle, when thrown upon their own resources, under very disadvantageous circumstances, but he thought that as they undertook to form a new party, they were bound to make known their scheme of legislation, and make a declaration of general principles.

Mr. SHAW carried the attention of the House to the Irish element of the question. He intimated his continued incredulity in the reports which had reached Government of the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, reading a variety of letters to confirm his statement of the cheapness of potatoes in various districts of the country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reiterated his apprehensions of famine and disease, and said that every successive account from Ireland became more alarming. He accounted for the present prices of potatoes in Ireland by supposing that those who were doubtful of the soundness of their potatoes rushed to the markets, and sold them for what they could get.

The Earl of MARCH made a speech in favour of Protection.

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house met to-day at twelve o'clock.

Various petitions were presented in reference to railway bills.

Ferguson's Naturalisation Bill was read a third time and passed.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—Lord DUNCAN moved the second reading of the Edinburgh and Glasgow and Scottish Central Railway's Junction Bill.—Mr. FOX MAULE opposed the bill, and moved as an amendment that the second reading should be postponed for six weeks. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir G. CLERK said, as the House had agreed to the appointment of an Amalgamation Committee, it ought to suspend all bills in which amalgamation was named, until that committee had made its report. He therefore thought this bill ought to be postponed.—Ultimately, Mr. FOX MAULE altered his amendment to the effect that the bill in question should be suspended till the Amalgamation Committee had made their report.—Some further discussion took place, and the House then divided. The numbers were—

For the second reading .. . . . . 40

For Mr. F. Maule's amendment .. . . . . 34

Majority for the second reading .. . . . . 6

When the gallery was re-opened, another discussion ensued; but ultimately the bill was read a second time.

The second readings of the Election Notices (Ireland) Bill, of the County Elections (Ireland) Bill, and of the Factories Bill were postponed in consequence of the illness of Sir J. Graham.

The motion to go into Committee on the Turnpike Roads (Scotland) Bill was carried, on a division, by 30 to 18; but in Committee, its principal clause, relative to the sale of spirituous liquors by toll-bar keepers, was lost upon a division. The bill, consequently, may be regarded as thrown out.

On the motion of Col. Wood, a bill to amend the laws relative to the settlement of the poor, brought in by him in 1823, was ordered to be re-printed.

Mr. W. PATTEN's Committee on the Amalgamation of Railroads was nominated as follows:—Sir George Clerk, Sir George Grey, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Mr. George Hope, Mr. Gibson Graig, and Mr. Wilson Patten.

The House adjourned at half-past four.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Duke of WELLINGTON gave notice that on Tuesday the 7th of April, he should move the adjournment of the House till the 21st of April.—The Duke of RICHMOND: I should wish to know from the noble Duke, when it is probable that the Corn-bill will be proceeded with. Is it probable that it will be before the 27th?—The Duke of WELLINGTON: I should not think it at all probable; it is not out of the Commons yet.—Lord BROUGHAM: I should suggest to the noble Duke that it is not at all probable that the bill will come up before that time. They are going on with the Coercion Bill next week.

Some petitions respecting Railway Bills were then presented.

THE POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that soon after the holidays he should call the attention of the House to the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners towards Mr. Henry Walter Parker.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from the operatives of the Tower Hamlets against Free Trade. He was happy to see that the operatives were manifesting their opinion in favour of the good old times.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, and the Insolvent Debtors' Bill (India) were read a third time and passed.

The House then adjourned at a quarter to six.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

AMALGAMATION BILLS.—Mr. WILSON PATTEN brought up the 9th Report of the Railway Classification Committee, and moved, that in conformity with the recommendations contained in the Report, no Amalgamation Bill be proceeded with before the 1st of May.—Agreed to.

THE COERCION BILL.—Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE gave notice that he would, when the order of the day for proceeding with the Irish Coercion Bill was moved, move that the other orders of the day should be read first.

THE ADJOURNMENT.—Sir R. PEEL said, that, in answer to a question put to him the other night, he would move the adjournment over Easter for eleven days, that is, from the 9th to the 20th of April. The right hon. Baronet also said he would propose that the Irish Coercion Bill be read a first time on Monday next. He had said he would not proceed with any other measure until the Corn Bill were disposed of, but he thought the Coercion Bill should be made an exception.—Mr. O'CONNELL said, that however reluctant he was to impede the progress of the Corn Bill he should feel bound to oppose the progress of the Coercion Bill in every stage.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT.—Mr. BANKES rose to propose the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the present law with respect to settlement under the Poor-laws.—Mr. SPOONER seconded the motion.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the motion.—After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.—The adjourned debate was then resumed.—The principal speakers were Mr. C. BULLER and Lord G. BENTINCK.—The debate was again adjourned, and the House rose shortly after one o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from Thomas Slingsby Dancombe, Esq., M.P., complaining that a petition had been presented to their Lordships, contain-

ing certain false and slanderous imputations on his character, and praying their Lordships to adopt some means to enable him to prove, on oath, the falsehood of those allegations.

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.—Lord BROUGHAM suggested the propriety of postponing the second reading of the Charitable Trusts Bill until after the Easter recess, for the purpose of making certain amendments.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said the provisions of the bill were precisely the same as those of the bill of last Session, with one or two exceptions. He had no objection to postpone the second reading, and refer the bill to a Select Committee, if it should be thought advisable. (Hear, hear.) After some discussion it was agreed to postpone the bill till after Easter. The House adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE WINDOW DUTY.—Lord DUNCAN said that, in consequence of the representations of his constituents of the inconvenience arising from the prolonged debate upon the Corn-law Bill, he should postpone his motion for the repeal of the Window Tax till after Easter.

THE CORN-LAW IMPORTATION BILL.—On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate upon this bill, Mr. COBDEN presented a petition from some tenant farmers praying the House to pass the bill as speedily as possible.

#### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate on the Corn Importation Bill was resumed by

Sir J. GRAHAM, who said he was unwilling to protract the debate, as he was certain that the country was sincerely anxious to have the measures passed as soon as possible (hear), but he felt it his duty to state his opinions upon the subject. He then said that he had not used any influence with his tenants to induce them to support this measure, and that, regardless of taints as to change of opinion, he should feel it his duty to meet the emergency (hear), convinced as he was that, by voting for this bill, he should advance the public good. (Hear.) The right hon. Baronet then proceeded to animadvert upon the arguments which had been used in the debate, and to reply to them. One reason why he supported this bill was because he believed it would protect the public from the extravagant rise on the price of corn to which they were subjected under the present law. The right honourable Baronet then remarked upon the variation in the price of corn during the last year, and contended that an alteration of the present sliding-scale had become absolutely necessary. He then particularly addressed himself to the arguments of Lord George Bentinck, and denied that the farmers looked with consternation upon this bill, as the noble Lord had contended. He did not believe that either landlords or tenants out of the atmosphere of that house partook of the panic to which the noble Lord had alluded, as having been caused by this measure. The right hon. Baronet then said he believed that neither landlords nor tenants had any alarm as to the proposed measure. He read a letter from Lord Belhaven, describing the opinions of the East Lothian and Berwickshire farmers, who now offered higher rents because the corn question was now considered as settled. Such was the feeling in those counties that a Protectionist candidate would not stand any chance. Then, as to the Isle of Ely, two farms had been let at an increase of £126 a-year, since the measure of Sir R. Peel had been introduced. (The right hon. Baronet then read several letters from different parts of the country manifesting a similar feeling in regard to the bill.) He denied that it would cause land to be thrown out of cultivation.

Mr. JOHN STUART opposed the bill. He considered it was a most monstrous doctrine that was urged in furtherance of the present measure—not that it was a wise one, but that the demand for it had reached so great a height that it would be impolitic to oppose it.

The Hon. E. P. BOUVIER supported the bill very cordially.

The Marquis of WORCESTER denied that his party were insensible to the distress in Ireland, but believed that it had been exaggerated, and that it was not greater than it usually was at this season of the year.

Mr. DUNN GARDNER and Mr. MILFORD opposed the second reading of the bill.

Sir R. PEEL, at considerable length, went into an explanation of the whole proceedings of the Government since the month of October, last year, and defended, with great force, the Ministerial propositions.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN opposed the second reading.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the Government for bringing forward the present measure, and cordially gave his vote for the second reading.

The House then divided—

For the second reading .. . . . .	302
Against it .. . . . .	214
Majority .. . . . .	88

The House adjourned at a quarter before three.

#### RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

The Railway Committees of the House of Lords have commenced their proceedings. On Monday, the opposition to the Direct Northern Railway (London to York) having been confined to an objection against the levels, which were found to be correct, the opposing parties withdrew their petition, and the Chairman decided that the standing orders had been complied with.

On Tuesday, in No. 1, the case for the Mullingar line was supported preferentially in evidence over the Galway line.

In No. 2, the opposition to the Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor was resumed, the principal evidence having reference to the bearings of the line between the Newry Navigation and the sea, an interference the promoters propose to avoid at a slight additional expense upon the estimates.

In No. 4, the preamble of the proposed extension of the Dublin and Kingstown to Bray was proved.

The Lords Committee, on Thursday, granted the following bills:—The Ennis, Limerick, and Killaloe Junction; the Nenagh and Templemore; the Great Munster; and the Larne, Belfast, and Ballymena Railway Bills. The Committee on the London and York have decided to exclude the press.

Several additional Railway Groups have been formed in the Commons. In Group 6, the preamble of the Scottish Midland Junction has been proved, and also the Edinburgh and Northern (Pettycur and Perth Harbour Branches and Deviation). In Group No. 12, the Committee decided that the preamble of the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr Amendment, and Branches, No. 2, was proved. In Group 16, the Chairman reported that the preamble of the London and South-Western Railway Bill (Chertsey and Egham Branch) had been proved. On Wednesday the contest in Group 9, between the Glasgow terminals, who have carried on the skirmish without capitulation, was brought to a close by a decision in favour of the General Terminus scheme. The preamble of the Harbour Mineral was consequently negatived, as was that of the Grand Junction scheme.

The North Kent, Group XIV., were occupied with the opposition of the landowners, and in the consideration of the claims to compensation. They have determined to receive evidence on the metropolitan portion of the line, over Southwark-bridge, subject to the jurisdiction and disposal of the Royal Commission to be appointed to inquire into the question of metropolitan termini.

In Group XV., the bill of the Brighton and Chichester (Bognor and Little Hampton branch) was declared "to be proved," and that of the Bognor and Chichester negatived.

The South Western renew their application in Group XVI. for their rejected line to Epsom, thrown out by the Croydon Company last session, who succeeded in obtaining concession for an extension of their line, on the atmospheric system, to the race-course. Comparisons as to the relative value of the locomotive line, proposed by the South Western, and of the atmospheric now constructing by the Croydon, are instituted by counsel. The line will be six miles, and the sporting and pleasure-seeking people of the metropolis are to be conveyed by it between London and Epsom in half an hour.

The "preamble" of the Maldon, Witham, and Braintree line was passed in Group XXV., and the rival lines to Harwich, the one promoted by the Eastern Counties, and the other by the Eastern Union, and which were both thrown out last session, on Wednesday entered the lists of a contest which is likely to be long and laboured.

Nothing of consequence occurred in any of the Groups on Thursday.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.—It has been stated by mistake that Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, arrived from the United States by the *Cambria*, and had reached London. Joseph Bonaparte is dead. He died at Florence on the 28th July, 1844. He was once King of Naples, and afterwards King of Spain. He was buried on the 3rd of August, in the vault of the Church of Santa Cruz—the temple of honour of the great men of Italy. He is said to have left 15,000,000 francs to his widow and daughter, who is married to his cousin, the Prince of Musignano (now Prince of Canino), son of Lucien Bonaparte. It is Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Musignano, who has arrived in London. He is the nephew of Napoleon, and son of Lucien Bonaparte. He was born in May, 1803, and is, consequently, in his 43d year. He has generally resided in the United States, and is tolerably well known as a naturalist, having, we believe, published several works on ornithology.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED GEOGRAPHY, by Captain Mangles, R.N., is about to appear, a few specimen plans of which have reached us. The undertaking seems gigantic, as it is proposed to give the name of every known place in the world, with its latitude, longitude, and description, together with 3,000 sectional maps, the whole to come within two vols. volumes. The arrangement, however, is such, as to include a vast deal of matter in a small space, and will greatly facilitate reference.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FOVEAUX.—We regret to announce the death of Lieutenant-General Foveaux. The deceased General's services were of a very useful description, and highly appreciated. From 1789 to 1810 he belonged to the New South Wales corps (afterwards the 102nd Regiment); and from 1811 to 1814 he was Inspector Field Officer at Cork and Waterford, and subsequently Lieutenant-Governor of Norfolk Island, and Acting-Governor of New South Wales.

MADAME PASTA.—This celebrated singer has just lost her husband, from whom she had been separated, and was allowed by her income of £500 per annum.

A FORTUNATE THIEF.—The following colloquy is related by the *Journal de Valence* to have passed a few days ago between a gendarme and a thief named Fontaine, whom he had arrested at Trévières (Calvados). Gendarme: "Foolish and wretched man, how could you, at



ENVIRONS OF CRACOW.

determine the people to become instruments for the execution of their plans; and they at the same time supposed that when the governors should be overthrown, and the Utopia of the Polish Kingdom established, they would be able to turn the storm raised by them in any manner which might appear most convenient to them; but it is easy to perceive, particularly in Galicia, that such projects were insane, and could not be executed. The country has been under the sovereignty of Austria for eighty-three years, and when it passed over to Austria it was in the most miserable state of political organization. Our laws and good institutions have been introduced into Galicia. At present the effect of those institutions has been appreciated, and the mass of the people is persuaded that it is the Throne which protects them as well as all their existence. This is what the Polish emigrants who brought about the movement have misunderstood or forgotten. They thought to find the people of the same feelings as themselves, but they were mistaken. The peasantry of Galicia do not understand communist phrases, and they detest the Polish system, reminding them as it does of their misery; the great majority of the preachers of liberty are with them the oppressors of their peasantry. When the nobles persuaded the peasantry to revolt, and the insurgents, who had assembled in vast numbers in different parts, wished to compel the peasants, by harsh treatment, to participate in the revolt, the movement which they wished to foment turned against the instigators themselves. Many of the latter fell victims to the rage of the people, and the rest were delivered by them to their natural protectors. Peace has now been restored in Galicia, and the movement no longer deserves the name of revolution, but rather of counter-revolution, now that the fire of the revolution has been extinguished at Cracow, where it was all-powerful, and that the mass of the revolutionists of Galicia, whose projects have miscarried, is incapable any longer of disturbing the peace of the country. It is evident, however, that time will be necessary after such violent shocks to calm the public mind, and that the task of the Government is no easy one. The Government has given its first attention to this task, and it will proceed with the greater confidence in that necessary work, being persuaded of the faithful attachment of the generality of the population to it.

"Be pleased to communicate this despatch to the Cabinet to which you are accredited, and which we wish should be informed as soon and as correctly as possible of the precise state of things."

"Vienna, March 7."

#### SHIPWRECK IN TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

The bark flew fast  
On her outward course,  
And strain'd the mast  
To the wild winds force.  
They are clearing the waves  
Of the Table Bay,  
Where the tempest raves  
With furious sway.  
  
The bark flew fast  
'Neath Heaven's dark cope,  
They'll soon have gained  
The Cape of Good Hope!  
An outcry rings along the deck,  
The bark has struck;  
Tis now a wreck!  
  
The boat! the boat!  
'Tis now afloat,  
By numbers crowded,  
In darkness shrouded,

In Wednesday morning, the 7th of January, about half-past eight, the barque, *Francis Spaight*, parted from her anchors, in Table Bay, and, in attempting to beat out, grounded, broadside on the beach, near where the ill-fated ship, *Waterloo*, with nearly 200 souls, was lost, in August, 1842. The gale, at the time the *Francis Spaight* struck, was at its height: the surf was tremendous, making a clean breach over the vessel, carrying away the bulwarks, long boat, main hatch, and part of the deck, with one of the crew. Meanwhile, the shore was thronged with people, and the utmost anxiety prevailed for the fate of the unfortunate crew. A signal from land to the wreck to send a rope was attended to, but, unfortunately, it broke. Rockets were then fired, with lines attached; and one was thrown across the fore-topmast stay, but remained there, probably, from the impossibility of any of the crew getting it; as the vessel was fast breaking up, and, from the fearful rolling, the masts were every moment expected to go over.

After some extraordinary delay, a whale-boat was brought from the town, on a waggon, and manned with a volunteer crew of six brave fellows, who, with difficulty, launched the boat and dashed through the surf, and were speedily alongside. All except the carpenter, fifteen in number, got into the boat; and, in pushing off, got astern of the vessel, to leeward. At this moment, a terrific sea upset the boat, and twenty-one poor souls were struggling in the angry surf for life. Anxious spectators on the beach were horror stricken; men on horseback were seen plunging in the water to save the lives of their fellow-creatures at the risk of their own; but eighteen sunk to rise no more!

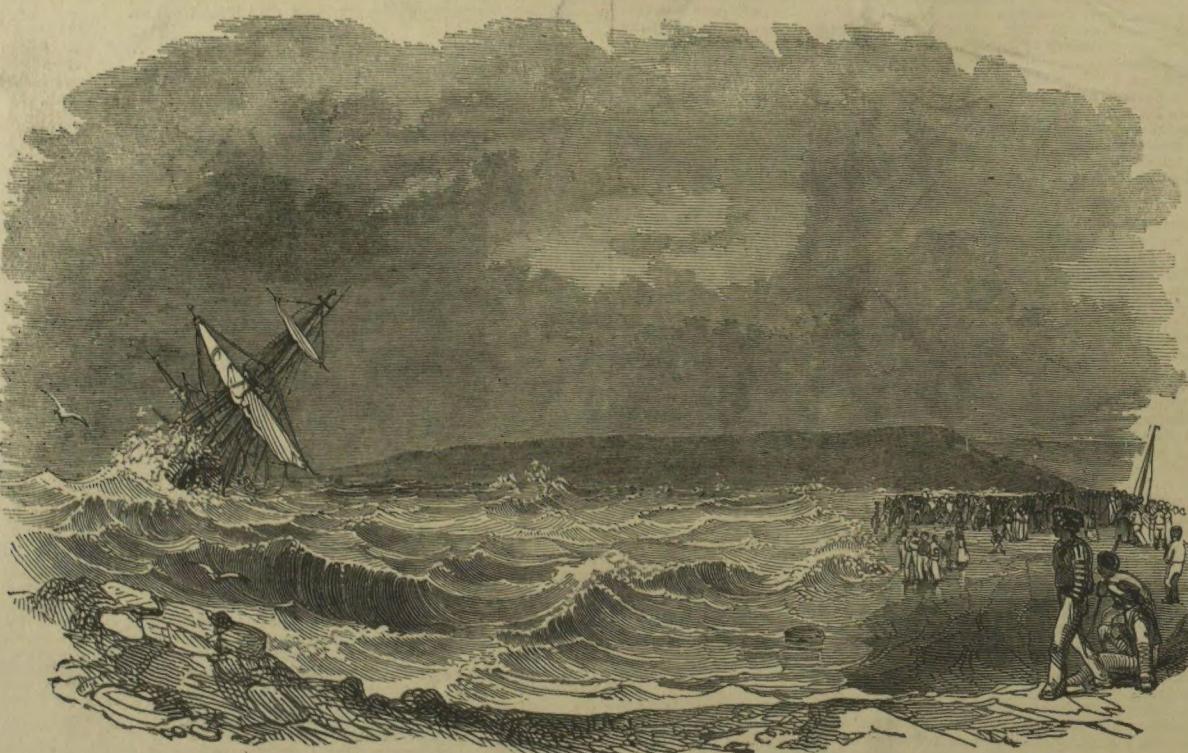
After this a large surf-boat, towed by a smaller boat, was seen approaching from the North Jetty. One boat was capsized by the other being thrown over it, and two lives were thus lost.

Shortly after the accident with the whale-boat, the man who had refused to go in it was seen standing on the foreyard, holding on by the stay; he then came down, and was seen to enter the forecastle; just after this the forecastle came down with a tremendous crash: all was anxiety for the fate of the poor fellow, but, after the gale, about five o'clock, he was seen on the broken timbers of the wreck; a boat put off, and he was landed in safety. This man (James Robertson), and John McLeod, seaman, were all of the crew that reached the shore.

The names of the persons drowned are, Hen. Patterson, master; Thomas Hayden, first mate; Magnus Smith, second mate; Henry Hiatt, steward; William Rymes, cook; George Hutchings, John Smith of Leith, John Smith of Edinburgh, William Widdee, Edward McDonald, David Evans, seamen; John Mitten, Thomas Beddoe, William Hall, Richard Parker, apprentices; and six men belonging to Cape Town.

The ill-fated vessel, *Francis Spaight*, arrived from Manilla on the 3rd of Jan., and put into Table Bay for refreshments; she was to have sailed on the day of her wreck; the captain was the last to get into the boat. The cargo was valued at £30,000, and was all damaged.

The great loss of life by the wreck of the *Waterloo*, being occasioned mainly by there being no safe-boat, the inhabitants of Cape Town, before noon the next day, subscribed a sum sufficient to procure a life-boat; and a large one, with air-tight lockers, was built, and handed over to the Humane Society! Why this boat was not on the spot at the time of the above catastrophe remains to be explained.



WRECK OF THE "FRANCIS SPAIGHT," TABLE BAY.

#### CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.

##### ST. MICHAEL'S, CORNHILL.

"This Church," says Mr. Godwin, "is one of the seven in the city of London, which are dedicated to the Archangel Michael, the patron saint of France; and, as its distinguishing name implies, formerly stood in Cornhill. In the reign of Edward VI., however, it was excluded from the street so called, by the erection of four houses; so that it must now be described as standing on the east side of St. Michael's Alley." The site of the present fabric is inferred to have been occupied by a church during the Saxon dynasty, but no record of it remains; and the earliest statement with regard to a church here occurs in the 12th century; in 1503, it was conveyed by the Abbot and Convent of Evesham to the Drapers' Company, in whom the right of presentation is still vested.

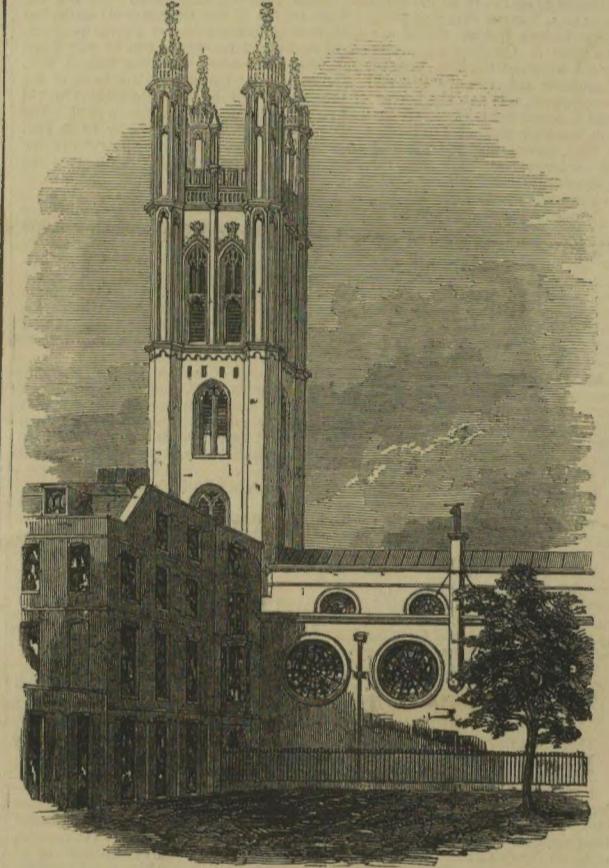
In the year 1421, was commenced a new tower, or steeple. In this year it appears that the old tower was burned down; for, in the present Robing-Room there is an engraving from a curious pen-and-ink drawing, purporting to be a representation of the tower "before the fire of 1421." In the church rested the remains of Robert Fabian, the Chronicler, and Alderman of London: he was Sheriff in 1493, and died in 1511. And, in the Churchyard, Thomas Stow, grandfather of the antiquary, John Stow, was buried in the year 1526. From his will there appear to have been at its date no fewer than seven altars in St. Michael's.

This old Church, with the exception of the tower, (with a celebrated set of ten bells,) was burnt in the Great Fire of 1666; and the present building was commenced by Sir Christopher Wren in 1672. Fifty years afterwards, the tower was rebuilt also by Wren.

The body of the Church, 87 feet long, 60 feet in breadth, and 30 feet high, is in the Italian style of architecture: it is divided into nave and aisles, by Doric columns and arches, which support a plain groined ceiling. There is an organ at the west end; and a handsome altar-piece opposite to it, adorned by two paintings of Moses and Aaron.

The tower is by far the most attractive portion of the design: it is bold and lofty, and, as our Engraving shows, is of a totally different character from that of the body; being of the florid, or perpendicular style—the last period of pointed architecture in England. Upon this, Mr. Godwin (*Churches of London*, vol. i.) sensibly observes: "One cannot well understand the motives which induced Wren to build the church entirely different in style to the tower, which was standing; or why, having built the church, he did not afterwards, when called on to erect the tower, design that in conformity with it."

The tower rises to the height of 130 feet, and forms one of the most prominent ornaments of the City when viewed at a distance. It is an imitation of the splendid "Chapel Tower" at Magdalen College, Oxford, (145 feet high), completed in 1505.



ST. MICHAEL'S, CORNHILL.

Ralph describes St. Michael's Tower as "a very magnificent building," and deserving "very justly to be esteemed the first thing of that sort in London." Wren has, however, so Italianized his design in the mouldings, and circular-headed windows, as to render Ralph's praise very questionable. Nevertheless, the upper portion is beautiful in outline. The body of the church is surrounded by houses; and this may have induced Wren to bestow greater attention upon the tower, and greater still upon the upper portion which is most seen.

**THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE COERCION BILL.**—A meeting of the Irish members was held at the Reform Club on Wednesday evening. We understand it was determined that upon the motion being made for reading the Coercion Bill a first time, an amendment will be moved to postpone the first stage of the bill until after the passing of the Corn Bill.

**RETIREMENT OF LIEUT.-GEN. LORD BLOOMFIELD, K.C.B., G.C.H.**—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield is about to retire from the command of the garrison of Woolwich. He will be succeeded by Major-General Sir Thomas Downman, K.C.H., an old and highly-distinguished officer. The cause of the resignation is ascribed to ill-health.

**A NOVEL ORNAMENT FOR FLOWERS.**—A novel ornament for flowers is to be seen at the Soho Bazaar, and which is worth notice at this season. It is called a *cracovienne*, and is made of pasteboard. It is beautifully ornamented, and forms a very handsome addition to a flower vase. The inventor, Mr. Henry, executes the drawings.

**WILL OF THE LATE DOWAGER LADY HOLLAND.**—Probate of the will and four codicils of the late Right Honourable Elizabeth Vassall, Baroness Dowager Holland, was granted, on the 16th of March, to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Benjamin Currey, Esq. (Old Palace-yard), and W. A. Loch, Esq. (of Edinburgh), the executors. The personalty in England was sworn under £80,000. The will dated the 31st of August, 1845, and the last codicil on the 20th of October—a month before her death. Her first bequest is to the Queen, if her Majesty will condescend to accept it, of the picture of his Royal Highness the Duke of York surrounded by the British residents and other English gentlemen when his Royal Highness was at Florence. To Lord John Russell, the portrait of his grandfather, John Duke of Bedford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and the vase of French china, with the portrait of Francis Duke of Bedford, painted upon it in Paris by her order: and bequeaths to his Lordship the net proceeds of the Kennington estate for life, and the residue of her property not specially disposed of. To the Speaker of the House of Commons, to complete his set of portraits, that of Hon. James Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline. To the Earl of Carlisle, the portrait of the Duke of Devonshire. To the Earl of Aberdeen, certain specific bequests, in token of gratitude for his kindness towards her. Also bequests to the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, and many other of her personal friends. All her property, real and personal, in the Island of Jamaica, she leaves to her son, Lord Holland, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Court of Tuscany, for his use absolutely; also an annuity of £500, and should Lord Holland die in the lifetime of Lord John Russell, to continue the annuity to her daughter, Lady Lilford, to whom she has left some specific bequests. In her Ladyship's disposition of the Kennington estate in favour of Lord John Russell, she has expressed it as entirely emanating from her sincere affection for his Lordship, and that it was also an intention formerly entertained by the late Lord Holland, to make a similar disposition of the reversion of the Ampthill estate in his favour, and hopes his Lordship will accept the gift as a token of affection from both. She has empowered his Lordship to charge the estate at Kennington with a sum of £7000, for the benefit of his children, Georgiana Adelaide, Victoria, and John, as his Lordship may direct, the estate, after his Lordship's death, to be held in trust for Lord Lilford, and, at his decease, for such three or eight persons named in the first codicil as may become entitled thereto, being six of the children of Lady Lilford, and the two daughters of Lord John Russell. To the British Museum she bequeathes a box given to her by Napoleon; the bequest forms the principal part of her second codicil, and is to the following effect:—"Amongst the things which I chiefly value, is the box bearing, on one side, a memorandum, from which it appears that the cameo which forms the lid of the box was presented to Napoleon by Pope Pius VI., at Tolentino, in 1797, and on the other side are these words, in the Emperor's own handwriting, 'L'Empereur Napoleon à Lady Holland témoigne de satisfaction et d'estime'."

## GRAND MILITARY LEAMINGTON STEEPEL CHASES.

SCENES FROM THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPEL-CHASES  
AT LEAMINGTON.

Last week, the fashionable town and neighbourhood of Leamington was the scene of what is well termed, in the *Royal Leamington Spa Courier*, a "Sporting Carnival." Wednesday was the Warwick Spring Meeting; and, on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th, took place the Grand Military Steeple Chases. Our Artist has sketched the animated scene of Saddling at the Betting-ground.

"In order to give the reader some faint idea of the interest created by this meeting" (says the journal already quoted), "among the members of the service, we may state that there were nearly four hundred officers congregated here from their different regiments stationed at the dépôts in London, Woolwich, Windsor, Nottingham, Exeter, Ipswich, Dublin, Glasgow, Brighton, Manchester, Nenagh, Newbridge, Hounslow, Birmingham, Coventry, Longford, Cahir, &c. &c."

The ground was about four miles in extent, contained twenty-five leaps, and was described by Lieut.-Col. Hankey (the Acting Steward),

as far superior to any line which had previously been found at Northampton—no small fact in commendation of the fine steeple-chase country round Leamington.

The scene of our Artist's second sketch is from the first Race on Thursday. The honour of supremacy had been, according to the *Courier*, resigned by Capt. Powell (Cinderalla) in favour of Marengo. This brought the lot within one fence of the second brook, where Lord Glamis unfortunately went on the wrong side of a flag, and, in turning back to remedy the mistake, caused Capt. Windham's horse to fall at a gap, and thus to be shut out from all future chance; whilst to a similar cause was attributed the ill-success of "Knee"—plus-ultra. In crossing the brook Marengo and Cinderalla were well up to each other; the former continuing to lead over the two succeeding fences, and topping in gallant style the first flight of hurdles placed at the entrance upon the course, whence there was a beautiful piece of straight running homewards. The mare then was skilfully called upon, and slightly passing Marengo, she cleared the last fence excellently, and opposite the Stand was evidently gaining more ground with much ease, and was declared

the victor by half-a-length; Marengo being second. These were the only two telegraphed from the judge's chair; but we are inclined to place Brenda third; Regalia fourth; and Wiverton fifth. The race was by no means a fast one, and was commenced amidst a slight renewal of the fall of snow which gave so wintry an appearance to the day at its dawning.

The second Race, too, was run, from beginning to end, in a pitiless snow-storm, which rendered it impossible for any one to distinguish, beyond a trifling distance, either horses or riders, or the red flags that marked the ground.

We have prepared some striking Engravings of the past and present state of the Town of Leamington, considering the above as the fittest occasion for illustrating alike the humble village and the gay resort of high fashion. The arrival of very important intelligence from the Seat of War in India has, however, compelled us to defer the Leamington Views until next week, in order to give place to the Series of Eastern Sketches, by Mr. Vigne, Captain Thomas, and other Artists.



CLEARING THE LAST BROOK.



## INDIA.

## ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE SIKHS.

On Thursday, the Government received official despatches from India, announcing another victory obtained over the Sikhs by the British troops at Alivil. This engagement took place on the 28th of January, when a complete victory was gained by the troops under the immediate command of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., over the Sikh forces commanded by the Sirdar Runjor Singh Majeetha.

The first despatch consists of a General Order by the Governor-General, dated Camp Ferozepore, Feb. 2, in which he announces the fact of the victory and the signal defeat of the enemy, who was driven across the river with great loss, his camp being captured, and fifty-two pieces of artillery remaining in the hands of the victors. The despatch adds:

"These trophies, in addition to those taken at Ferozeshah and Moodkee, complete the number of 143 pieces of artillery taken in the field from the enemy since the British army moved from its cantonments to repel a most unprovoked aggression on its territories."

The despatch concludes with a strong eulogy upon the troops engaged, and says—

"The Government of India, ever desirous to mark its grateful sense of the services of the army, will cause a medal to be presented to every officer and soldier of the East India Company's Service engaged in the Battle of Alivil; and requests, through his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that a nominal roll may be furnished for that purpose."

These despatches were not brought by the regular Overland Mail, but by the Oriental steamer. The Mail was to have come by the *Virago* steamer, but it was delayed, and some apprehensions at first existed upon the subject; but our latest accounts from Paris state that the Indian Mail had arrived there, and consequently the *Virago* was safe at Malta.

**EXTRACT FROM A DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1846.**

The Upper Sutlej has become the scene of very interesting operations.

It is a strange feature of this war, that the enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank, has been striving to draw them from his Jagheer states on this side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurrumkote, which were filled with grain, he had in the second week in January a small garrison of mercenaries—Kohilas, Eustufis, and Afghans. Major General Sir Harry Smith was on the 18th sent against this place with a single brigade of his division and a light field battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion after a few cannon shots. But whilst he was yet in march I received information of a more serious character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjor Singh Majeetha had crossed from Philour, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and the new course of the Sutlej; not only threatening the city of Loodianah with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Bussian and Raekote.

The safety of the rich and populous town of Loodianah had been, in some measure, provided for by the presence of three battalions of Native Infantry, under Brigadier Godby, and the gradual advance of our reinforcements, amongst which was included her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, and the position of the Shekawattee Brigade, near Bussian, gave breathing time to us in that direction.

But on the receipt of intelligence which could be relied on, of the movements of Runjor Singh and his apparent views, Major General Sir Harry Smith, with the Brigade at Dhurrumkote, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodianah, and his 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him.

They commenced a series of very delicate combinations, the momentous character of which can only be comprehended by reflecting on the task which had devolved on this army of guarding the frontier from Rooper down to Mundote.

The Major-General, breaking up from Jugraon, moved towards Loodianah, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manoeuvre, and when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself by retiring with the steadiness of a field-day by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodianah, but not without severe loss.

Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, he felt himself to be strong, but his manœuvres had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Budhowal, supporting himself on its fort; but, threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budhowal; the Shekawattee Brigade and her Majesty's 53rd Regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General, and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But, on the 26th, Runjor Singh was reinforced from the right bank with 4000 regular troops, twelve pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry.

Emboldened by this accession of strength, he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route.

It is my gratifying duty to announce that this presumption has been rebuked by a splendid victory obtained over him. He has not only been repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Alivil carried by storm, the whole of his cannons and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the Sutlej, even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our artillery.

I have the honour now to forward the Major-General's report, which has just reached me. It is so ample and luminous that I might, perhaps, have spared some of the details into which admiration of the Major-General's conduct, and of the brave army confided to him, in these operations, has led me.

It only now remains for me to congratulate you, Right Honourable Sir, and the Government of India, on the brilliant success which, under Divine Providence, the Major-General has achieved, and to record my opinion, that, throughout these arduous and important operations, he has displayed all the qualities of an able commander. Most strongly, and most earnestly of the same time, I beg to bring to your notice, and to that of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and the Hon. the Court of Directors, the officers and corps on whom he has so justly bestowed his commendations.

**TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.**

Camp, Field of the Battle of Alivil, Jan. 30, 1846.

Sir—My despatch to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 23rd inst. will have put his Excellency in possession of the position of the force under my command after having formed a junction with the troops of Loodianah, hemmed in by a formidable body of the Sikh army under Runjor Singh and the Rajah of Ladwa. The enemy strongly entrenched himself around the little fort of Buddawul by breastworks and "abatis," which he precipitately abandoned on the night of the 22nd instant (retiring, as it were, upon the ford of Tulwan), having ordered all the boats which were opposite Philour to that Ghat. This movement he effected during the night, and, by making a considerable *détour*, placed himself at a distance of 10 miles, and consequently out of my reach. I could, therefore, only push forward my cavalry so soon as I had ascertained he had marched during the night, and I occupied immediately his vacated position. It appeared subsequently he had no intention of recrossing the Sutlej, but moved down to the Ghat of Tulwan (being cut off from that of Philour by the position my force occupied after its relief of Loodianah), for the purpose of protecting the passage of a very considerable reinforcement of 12 guns and 4000 of the Regular or Aileen Troops, called Avitable's Battalion, entrenching himself strongly in a semicircle, his flanks resting on the river, his position covered with from 40 to 50 guns (generally of large calibre), howitzers and mortars. The reinforcement crossed during the night of the 27th instant, and encamped to the right of the main army.

Meanwhile his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with that foresight and judgment which mark the able general, had reinforced me by a considerable addition to my cavalry, some guns, and the 2nd Brigade of my own division under Brigadier Wheeler, C.B. This reinforcement reached me on the 26th, and I had intended the next morning to move upon the enemy in his entrenchments, but the troops required one day's rest after the long marches Brigadier Wheeler had made.

I have now the honour to lay before you the operations of my united forces on the morning of the eventful 28th January, for his Excellency's information. The body of troops under my command having been increased, it became necessary so to organise and brigade them as to render them manageable in action. The cavalry under the command of Brigadier Cureton, and horse artillery under Major Lawrenson, were put into two brigades; the one under Brigadier Macdowell, C.B., and the other under Brigadier Stedman. The 1st Division, as it stood, two brigades; her Majesty's 53rd and 30th Native Infantry, under Brigadier Wilson, of the latter corps; the 36th Native Infantry and Nusserjee Battalion, under Brigadier Godby; and the Shekawattee Brigade, under Major Forster. The Sirmoor Battalion I attached to Brigadier Wheeler's Brigade of the 1st Division, the 42nd Native Infantry having been left at head-quarters.

At daylight on the 28th, my order of advance was—the cavalry in front, in contiguous columns of squadrons of regiments; two troops of Horse Artillery in the interval of brigades; the infantry in contiguous columns of brigades at intervals of deploying distance; artillery in the intervals, followed by two eight-inch howitzers on travelling carriages, brought into the field from the fort of Loodianah, by the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Lane, Horse-Artillery; Brigadier Godby's Brigade, which I had marched out from Loodianah the previous evening, on the right, the Shekawattee Infantry on the left, the 4th Irregular Cavalry and the Shekawattee Cavalry considerably to the right, for the purpose of sweeping the banks of the wet mulah on my right, and preventing any of the enemy's horse attempting an inroad towards Loodianah, or any attempt upon the baggage assembled round the fort of Buddawul.

In this order the troops moved forward towards the enemy, a distance of six miles, the advance conducted by Captain Waugh, 16th Lancers, the Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master of Cavalry; Major Bradford, of the 1st Cavalry; and Lieutenant Strachey, of the Engineers; who had been jointly employed in the conduct of patrols up to the enemy's position, and for the purpose of reporting upon the facility and points of approach.

Previously to the march of the troops it had been intimated to me by Major Macdowell, that the information by spies led to the belief the enemy would move somewhere at daylight, either on Jugraon, my position of Buddawul, or Loodianah. On a near approach to his outposts, this rumour was confirmed by a spy, who had just left his camp, saying the Sikh army was actually in march towards Jugraon. My advance was steady, my troops well in hand, and, if he had anti-

cipated me on the Jugraon road, I could have fallen upon his centre with advantage.

From the tops of the houses of the village of Poorein, I had a distant view of the enemy. He was in motion, and appeared directly opposite my front, on a ridge, of which the village of Alivil may be regarded as the centre. His left appeared still to occupy its ground in the circular entrenchments; his right was brought forward, and occupied the ridge.

I immediately deployed the cavalry into line, and moved on. As I neared the enemy, the ground became most favourable for the troops to manoeuvre, being open and grass land. I ordered the cavalry to take ground to the right and left, by brigades, thus displaying the heads of the infantry columns, and, as they reached the hard ground, I directed them to deploy into line. Brigadier Godby's brigade was in direct echelon to the rear of the right; the Shekawattee Infantry, in like manner, to the rear of my left; the cavalry in direct echelon on, and well to the rear of both flanks of the infantry. The artillery massed on the right, and centre, and left.

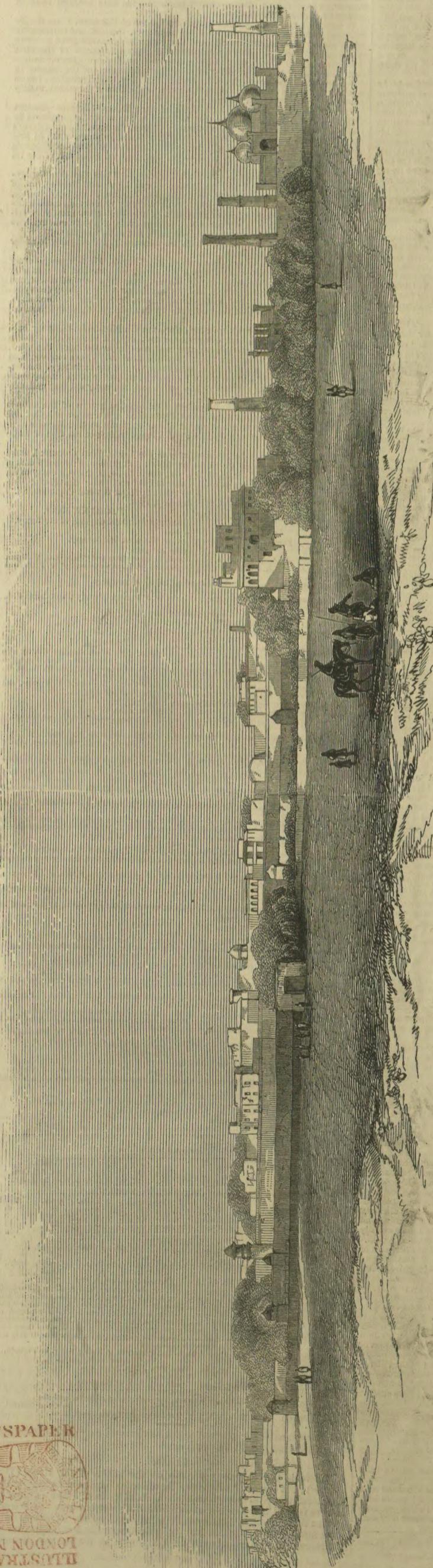
After deployment I observed the enemy's left to outflank me; I therefore broke into open columns, and took ground to my right: when I had gained sufficient ground, the troops wheeled into line; there was no dust; the sun shone brightly.

The manoeuvres were performed with the celerity and precision of the most correct field-day. The glistening of the bayonets and swords of this order of battle, was most imposing, and the line advanced. Scarcely had it moved forward 150 yards when at ten o'clock the enemy opened a fierce cannonade from his whole line. At first his balls fell short, but quickly reached us. Thus upon him, and capable of better ascertaining his position. I was compelled to halt the line, though under fire, for a few moments, until I ascertained that by bringing up my right and carrying the village of Alivil I could with great effect precipitate myself upon his left and centre. I therefore quickly brought up Brigadier Godby's Brigade, and with it and the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Hicks, made a rapid and noble charge, carried the village and two guns of large calibre. The line I ordered to advance, her Majesty's 31st Foot and the native regiments contending for the front, and the battle became general. The enemy had a numerous body of cavalry on the heights to his left, and I ordered Brigadier Cureton to bring up the right brigade of cavalry, who, in the most gallant manner, dashed in among them, and drove them back upon their infantry. Meanwhile, a second gallant charge to my right was made by the Light Cavalry and the Body Guard. The Shekawattee Brigade was moved well to the right, in support of Brigadier Cureton. When I observed the enemy's encampment, and saw it was full of infantry, I immediately brought upon it Brigadier Godby's Brigade, by changing front, and taking the enemy's infantry en reverse. They drove them before them, and took some guns without a check.

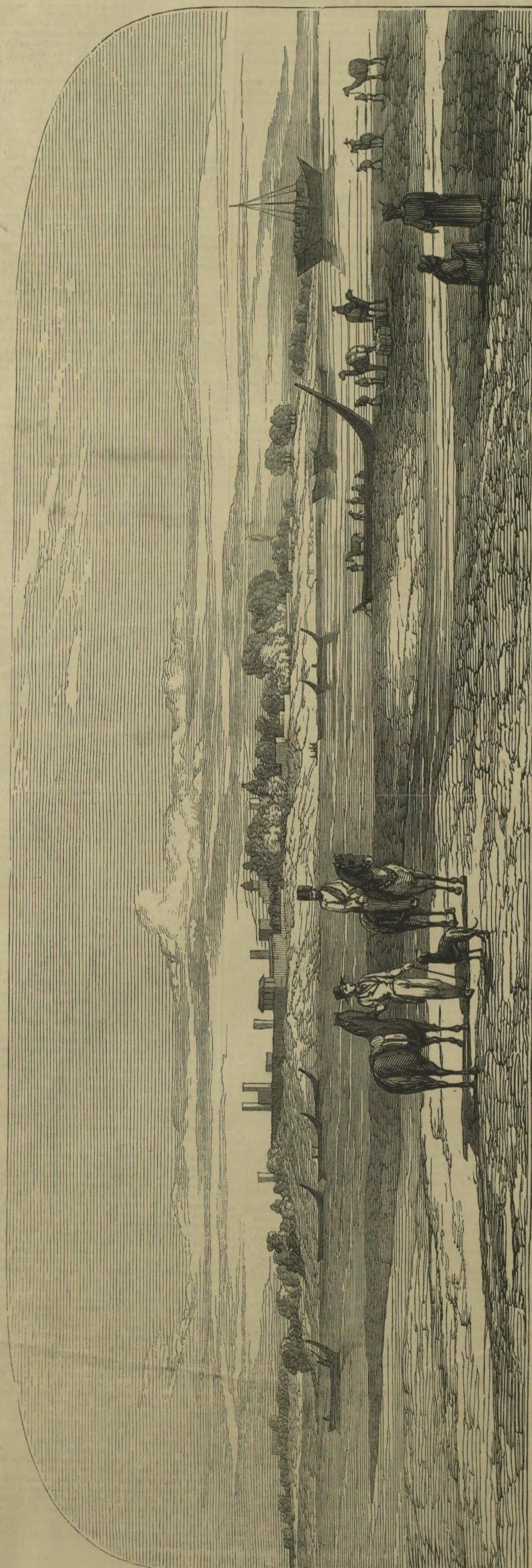
While these operations were going on upon the right, and the enemy's left flank was thus driven back, I occasionally observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns and everything before it, again connecting his line and moving on in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade—her Majesty's 50th Foot, the 48th Native Infantry, and the Sirmoor Battalion, although the loss was, I regret to say, severe in the 50th. Upon the left, Brigadier Wilson, with his Majesty's 53d and 30th Native Infantry, equalled in celerity and regularity their comrades on the right, and this brigade was opposed to the "Aileen" troops, called Avitables, when the fight was fiercely raging.

The enemy, well driven back on his left and centre, endeavoured to hold his right to cover the passage of the river, and he strongly occupied the village of Bhoondee. I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron under Captain Bere had previously done, going right through a square of infantry, wheeling about and re-entering the square in the most intrepid manner with the deadly lance. This charge was accompanied by the 3d Light Cavalry, under Major Angelo, and as gallantly sustained. The largest gun upon the field and seven others were then captured, while the 53d Regiment carried the village of Bhoondee, I directed a squadron of the 16th Lancers, under Major Smith and Captain Pearson, to charge a body to the right of the village, which they did in the most gallant and determined style, bearing everything before them, as a squadron

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN INDIA.



LAHORE, THE CAPITAL OF THE PUNJAB, FROM THE PARADE GROUND.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)



PHULLOOR, AT THE FERRY OF THE SUTLEJ, OPPOSITE LOODIANAH.—(FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.)

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN INDIA.



SIKH SOLDIERS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.)

populous; containing about 100,000 inhabitants, consisting of Moham-medans, Hindoos, and Sikhs, the former most numerous. The houses are in general brick, and five stories high; but many are in a very crazy condition. It is surrounded by a strong brick wall and ditch, which may be flooded from the river.

The Bazaar follows the direction of the city wall, and is not far distant from it. The street is narrow; and this inconvenience is aggravated by platforms in front of the shops, in which the goods are displayed, under projecting pent-houses of straw, to protect them from the sun and rain. Through the centre of the remaining contracted space runs a deep and dirty drain, the smell from which is very offensive. There is no public building of any size or magnificence, except the Mosque of the Nawab Wazir Khan.

There are twelve gates to the city, and as many semicircular outworks. Lahore could oppose no effectual resistance to European assailants.

## FERRY OVER THE SUTLEJ AT LODIANAH.

Phulloor or Filor—a town on the right bank of the Sutlej, in which one division of the Sikh troops entrenched themselves subsequent to their defeat at Ferozeshah on the 22nd December last; it lays on the

direct route from Amritsin to Lodianah, and is about six miles from the latter place. It is defended by a fort, built on the high steep rising from the river. The fort, constructed in 1809, is small, accommodating only 150 men, but it is rendered conspicuous by its large barbican.

The Sutlej, in inundation, forms extensive sheets of water round the town, and these remain after the river has retired to the confines of its usual channel. Baron Hugel states that the Maharajah Runjeet Singh was highly delighted when Mr. Vigne's sketch—of which the above is a copy—was shown to him, immediately recognising the Fort of Phulloor on the one side, and Lodianah on the other.

## LOODIANAH.

This Engraving is from a sketch by Captain G. P. Thomas. It shows part of the Cantonment of Lodianah, with the Fort, and a portion of the City. The foreground is the parade, with the huts of the Sepoys' lines; the depositaries of the arms of companies, called "Bells of Arms." In the left distance are shown two officers' bungalows, or thatched houses; next, a terrace-roofed house, with portico, verandah, &c.; the Fort of Phulloor, on the Punjab side of the Sutlej. The large house on the opposite side was successively tenanted by Shah Shoojab, Dost Mo-

hammed, and Shoojahoolmoor; it has a beautiful garden of cypresses and fruit trees. To the right is the Fort of Lodianah; it has a drawbridge to the gate, and a glacis and ditch surround it: the range of barracks rising above the rest, has bomb-proof roofs. The hills on the opposite bank of the Sutlej are between 60 and 70 miles distant; and, on a very clear day, beyond them are seen the snowy peaks of the higher Himalayas.

## SIKH SOLDIERS.

The group of Sikh soldiers upon the same page with the last described Engraving, is from a sketch by Lieut. G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

The dress of the Sikh soldiers is composed of a *chupkun*, or coat, made of various stuffs, and of any colour, well quilted, so as to resist sword cuts; and many have often withstood the point of a lance. The pyjamas or pantaloons are almost always yellow, loose about the hips, and from the knee downwards, perfectly tight; the head dress is either a turban or steel helmet, fitting close to the head, with chains, &c. The arms of each are a matchlock, spear, dagger, pistols, sword and shield. The regiments under the instruction of French officers have been drilled in every respect like our own.



LOODIANAH, ON THE SUTLEJ.—(FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN G. F. THOMAS.)



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Henricus*," Derby.—Have the goodness to forward the Problem mentioned. The arrangements of this department of our paper have been entirely changed since the period when "No. 19" could have appeared.  
 "S. E. E. S."—A Pawn moving two steps, as you describe, may be taken, in passing, by an adverse Pawn, but not by any superior piece.  
 "T. A. B."—Cheapside.—Your Problem is very ingenious, and shall have a diagram.  
 "Giuseppe."—The Problem No. 7, page 295, of "Tomlinson's Amusements of Chess," is incorrectly described. As there given, it is impossible to effect mate in three moves, against the best defence.  
 "C. C."—The only perfect edition of the Games between McDonnell and La Bourdonnais, accompanied by explanatory notes, is that of the "Chess Player's Chronicle," Volumes 1 and 2. Apply to the Publisher—Illustr. of King William-street, Strand.  
 "Salvio."—If the Rook is moved, White mates in two, evidently.  
 "Marazion."—You are quite right respecting Mr. Bone's position in the "Chess-Player's Chronicle."  
 "G. R. T."—Fellham.—The problems shall be duly examined.  
 "Jonathan."—The pamphlet containing the complete Games in the Stanier and Rousseau Match is already published in America, and may be expected in London immediately.  
 "A Lady."—By an advertisement in another part of our Paper, you will perceive that the proprietors of the "Chess Magazine" have given a splendid selection of original problems in their April Number.  
 "W. P."—The games, problems, &c., in this department of the Paper are obtained expressly for THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.  
 "M. T."—Black cannot prolong the game in Problem No. 110 by moving as you suggest.  
 "D. G."—Huntley.—Mr. B.—is an excellent player, but his opportunities for practice are too rare to admit of his ever becoming first-rate. The New Treatise you speak of is anything but sound. Get Jaensch, or Heydebrandt, or Lewis.  
 "Bishop."—We purpose, whenever we have space, to give a few problems of the description desired, but the interest excited by the contest now pending renders the publication of those games paramount. Mr. Lewis's last Treatise is published by Baily, Cornhill; price, we believe, 18s.  
 "Lector" will find all his questions satisfactorily answered in any rudimentary work upon the game. Our very limited space, we are sorry to say, prevents our replying to his queries in detail.  
 "Pawn," Guildford.—The position shall be examined.

"M. P."—House of Commons.—The subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum; and this trifling payment entitles you to the use of a splendid reading-room, practice with the best Chess players in Europe, and free admission to the celebrated Polytechnic Institution.  
 "H."—Paris received. Many thanks for the welcome communication, to which a reply shall be dispatched immediately.  
 Solutions by "Nicodemus," "A Veteran," "H. P.," "Giuseppe," "Marazion," "G. D.," "P. S.," "H. R.," "S. D. G.," "Amateur," "Rocky," "Subscriber," "A Lady," "Dr. Primrose," "W. M.," "Ravenstone," "W. M.," "Hillsborough," "B. T. W.," "Pembroke," "Automaton," "P. W.," "Cantab," "Chapel Rock," "A German," "D. C.," "Alpha," "J. G.," "G. Y. H.," "M.," and "L. C. M.," Aylesbury, are right. Those by "Old Ben," "J. J.," "Miles," and "Elona," "Frank," "X. Y. Z.," "The C—m," "Kentucky," "G. R.," and "A. B.," Rugby, are wrong.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 113,

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes B (ch)	R takes Q
2. B takes R (ch)	K to Q B 4th
3. Kt takes Q P (ch)	K to Q 3rd
4. B to K's 5th (ch)	K to his 3rd or *
5. Kt to Kt 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
6. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q sq
7. Kt from Kt 5th to K 6th—mate	

\* 4. K to Q 2nd

5. Kt to K B 8th (ch) K to Q sq

6. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd

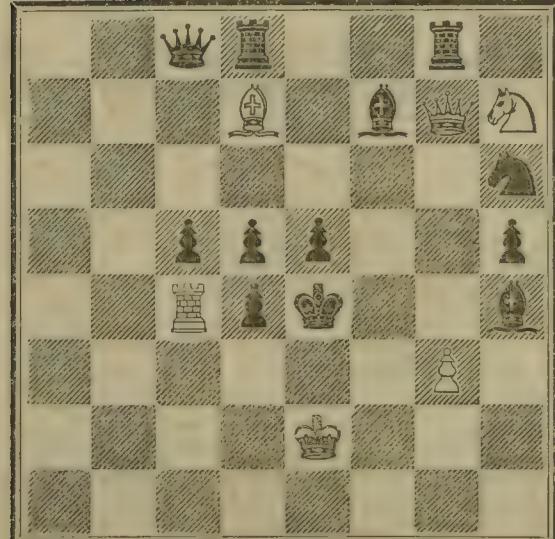
7. Kt from Q's 3rd to Q B's 8th—mate

## PROBLEM NO. 114.

BY M. KLING.

White to play and mate in four moves.

## BLACK.



## MATCH AT CHESS

BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

## GAME THE THIRTEENTH.

WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)	WHITE. (Mr. S.)	BLACK. (Mr. H.)
1. Q P two	K B P two	37. R takes P (ch)	K to his sq
2. Q B P two	K kt to B 3rd	38. R to Q Kt 8th	K R to K B 2d (f)
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	K P one	39. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
4. K P one	Q B P one	40. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to B sq
5. K B to Q 3rd	K kt to R 3rd	41. Q to R 3d (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
6. Q R P one	K qt to B 2nd	42. Q to K 3rd	R to B 4th
7. K P one	P takes K	43. K R P one (g)	Q to her B 2nd
8. Q Kt takes P	K to B 2nd	44. R to K sq	Q to her B 5th
9. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt	45. Q to R 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3d
10. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K kt P ones	46. Q to her Kt 8th	Q to B 4th (ch)
11. Q to K R 6th	Q to K 2nd	47. K to R 2nd	K to B sq
12. Kt to B 3rd	K P one	48. Q to Q Kt 3d (h)	R to K B 7th
13. Castles	Q B to Q 2nd	49. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q to K B 4th
14. Q K P two	Castles on Q side	50. Q to Q Kt 8th	Q to K B 2nd
15. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q to K Kt 2nd	51. K to Kt sq	R to B 5th
16. Q to K 3rd	Q P one	52. Q to Q Kt sq (ch)	K to R 3rd
17. Q B P one	K R to K sq	53. Q to her Kt 8th	K kt P one
18. Kt to K 5th	B takes Kt	54. P takes P	R takes K
19. P takes K	Q R P one	55. R to K B sq	R to K B 5th
20. Q R P one	K R to K 2nd	56. R to K sq	K to Kt 4th
21. Q to Q 2nd	B to K sq	57. Q to Kt 6th	K to Kt 5th
22. Q to Q 4th (a)	K R P one	58. Q to K 3rd	Q to K B 4th
23. Q R to K 3rd	K R P one	59. Q to K R 7th	R to K 5th
24. K P to Kt one	P takes K	60. Q to K Kt 7th (ch)	Q to Kt 4th
25. P takes K	P takes K	61. R takes K (h)	I takes R
26. K R to Q R (b)	P to B Q 3rd	62. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
27. B to Q 1st	K R to K 8t	63. K to B 2nd	K to B 5th
28. B takes Kt	Q takes B	64. P one (ch)	K takes K P
29. B takes Q Kt P	K to Q 2nd	65. K to his 3rd	K to Q 4th
30. K R to Q Kt sq (c)	R to K B sq	66. K to his 2nd	K to Q 5th
31. K B P two	R to K B sq	67. P one	P to K 6th
32. P takes K	P takes K	68. P one	K to his 4th
33. Q to K 3rd	B takes B	69. K takes P	K to B 4th
34. R takes B	K R to B 4th	70. P one	K takes P
35. Q B P one (ch)	Q takes Q B P	71. K to his 4th	Drawn game.

(a) White has so fine an attack on the adverse K's entrenchment that he hesitated to divert him. He might also have played Q to K Kt 3rd, then B to K Kt 5th, and have finally succeeded in pinning his K at Kt 5th.  
 (b) He would have gained a most important move by playing the Rook to Kt sq, instead of to Kt 6th.  
 (c) This shows that time was lost in not moving the Rook here at once.  
 (d) Some extremely interesting variations arise from playing the Rook to Kt's 5th or to Kt 6th instead of this move.  
 (e) Threatening to mate.  
 (f) The defence of Black throughout this game is masterly.  
 (g) The Rook would have lost the game.  
 (h) To prevent Black taking the K's P with his Rook, as he now threatens

## GAME THE FOURTEENTH.

WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)	WHITE. (Mr. H.)	BLACK. (Mr. S.)
1. K P two	K P two	18. Q R to Q sq	Q Kt to Q Kt 5th
2. K B to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	19. Q takes K Kt	Q takes Q
3. Q P two	It takes P	20. It takes Q	R takes B
4. Kt takes P	Q to K R 5th (a)	21. Q B P one	Kt to Q B 7th
5. K Kt to Q Kt's 5th (b)	Q takes P (ch) (c)	22. K B P one	K Kt P one
6. B to K 2d	Q to K 4th (d)	23. K R to Q sq	Kt to K 6th
7. K B P two	Q to her B 4th	24. Q R to Q 2nd	R takes K Kt P (e)
8. Kt takes Q B P (ch) to Q sq	K Kt to B 3d	25. Q R takes R	Kt takes K R
9. Kt takes R	K to B 2d	26. R to K 2nd	Q Kt P one
10. Q to K B 3d	K B to K 2d	27. R to K sq	Q Kt P one
11. Q to her 2d	R to K sq	28. Q Kt to B 5th	Kt takes Q Kt P
12. Q Kt to Q R 4th	Q to K B 4th	29. R to K 7th	Q P one
13. Castles	Kt to K 5th	30. Kt to K 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
14. Q to her 3d	Q to K 3d	31. R takes B	Kt to Q B 5th
15. K B P one	Q to K B 3d	32. R takes K B P	R to K 4th
16. Q B to Q 2d	Q to K 3d	33. R takes Q R P	and wins.

(a) This move, which was introduced by a brilliant amateur of the London Chess Club some years ago, has been acknowledged by the best authors, Heydebrandt, Lewis, Jacquin, &c., to be the most effectual mode of wresting the attack from the opening player; but an examination of the highly ingenious rejoinder devised by Mr. Horwitz will serve to qualify the good opinion hitherto entertained of this variation.

(b) This is the counter move alluded to. It is the result of a careful investigation into the merits of Black's 4th move, and is highly creditable to Mr. Horwitz's analytical powers. The following moves exhibit the consequences of Black's adopting the obvious moves in reply:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
 6. B to K 2nd 5. Q takes P (ch) 8. K takes Q 9. Kt to B 7th (ch)  
 7. K B P two K to Q 3rd, or \* takes Q P takes Q  
 (c) Black plays in evident unconsciousness of the snares and pitfalls his adversary's novel game has opened for him.  
 (d) Losing the game at once.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
 7. Castles \* 6. K to Q sq 10. Q B to K 4th 12. K to Q Kt 6th, &c.  
 8. Q Kt to B 3rd Q R P one 11. Q B takes P (ch)  
 9. Q Kt to Q 5th P takes Kt

\*\* Since the above were in type, another remarkably well contested game was played, and won by Mr. S., the English player, leaving the score—

STAUNTON ... 9 | HORWITZ ... 4 | Drawn ... 2

## COUNTRY NEWS.

EXECUTION AT READING.—On Friday (last week), William Speier was hanged at Reading, for the murder of his wife.—The evening before his execution, Speier went to bed, and rose at the usual time, and ate a hearty breakfast. With a firm step Speier mounted the scaffold. The executioner adjusted the cord, and Speier at that moment moved towards the governor, and said, looking very pathetically, "I should like to shake hands with you, sir." Lieut. Hackett of course assented, and the poor culprit then observed, "Give my love to your family, sir;" and then, with the same imperturbable calmness as before, took his place on the drop, Calcraft placing the rope round his neck. These were his last words, and everything being arranged, the bolt was withdrawn. The crowd in the meadow opposite consisted of from five to six thousand persons, many of whom came from a long distance to witness the execution. The *Berkshire Chronicle* says—"It will probably be shortly in our power to lay before the public the full and complete confession which we know that Speier has made. Unless we are misinformed, it will contain the particulars of one of the most atrocious and deliberate murders it was possible to perpetrate. It is worthy of remark that at a meeting held some time ago, in Reading, in favour of the abolition of capital punishment, Speier, who attended it, subsequently told a person that he did not agree with what he had heard there, for he thought that murder ought to be punished with death. He was well known to be a very clever and ingenious workman, and sent to the Queen a hundred baskets, which went into a thimble. He was apprenticed to the basket-makers at Sonning, and, we believe, was a native of Gloucestershire."

COLLISION ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening the up mixed train, which left Birmingham at forty-five minutes past five, met with an accident of a formidable nature, but which did not, fortunately, cause loss of life or limb to any one. Everything went on well until the train had passed the Cheddington station, but, on entering a deep cutting about two miles from Tring, the train came in violent collision with three luggage wagons, which were most unaccountably left standing on the rails. Most of the passengers were thrown off their seats, and, as soon as they recovered from the shock, many of them got out and scrambled up the cutting, as there was great fear of the express train coming up and dashing the other train to pieces. The guards, however, immediately despatched men both up and down the line with signals to stop it, and in this they fortunately succeeded. The three wagons were turned off the rails, the first one completely over, and all of them much damaged by the collision. They were in such a position that it was found impossible to get them clear; and, after two hours' delay, the train was taken back as far as Cheddington (three miles), and, after the mail down train had safely passed, was transferred to the other line, and arrived in London about a quarter past one, three hours after the regular time.

COLLISION ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening the up mixed train, which left Birmingham at forty-five minutes past five, met with an accident of a formidable nature, but which did not, fortunately, cause loss of life or limb to any one. Everything went on well until the train had passed the Cheddington station, but, on entering a deep cutting about two miles from Tring, the train came in violent collision with three luggage wagons, which were most unaccountably left standing on the rails. Most of the passengers were thrown off their seats, and, as soon as they recovered from the shock, many of them got out and scrambled up the cutting, as there was great fear of the express train coming up and dashing the other train to pieces. The guards, however, immediately despatched men both up and down the line with signals to stop it, and in this they fortunately succeeded. The three wagons were turned off the rails, the first one completely over, and all of them much damaged by the collision. They were in such a position that it was found impossible to get them clear; and, after two hours' delay, the train was taken back as far as Cheddington (three miles), and, after the mail down train had safely passed, was transferred to the other line, and arrived in London about a quarter past one, three hours after the regular time.

COLLISION ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening the up mixed train, which left Birmingham at forty-five minutes past five, met with an accident of a formidable nature, but which did not, fortunately, cause loss of life or limb to any one. Everything went on well until the train had passed the Cheddington station, but, on entering a deep cutting about two miles from Tring, the train came in violent collision with three luggage wagons, which were most unaccountably left standing on the rails. Most of the passengers were thrown off their seats, and, as soon as they recovered from the shock, many of them got out and scrambled up the cutting, as there was great fear of the express train coming up and dashing the other train to pieces. The guards, however, immediately despatched men both up and down the line with signals to stop it, and in this they fortunately succeeded. The three wagons were turned off the rails, the first one completely over, and all of them much damaged by the collision. They were in such a position that it was found impossible to get them clear; and, after two hours' delay, the train was taken back as far as Cheddington (three miles), and, after the mail down train had safely passed, was transferred to the other line, and arrived in London about a quarter past one, three hours after the regular time.

COLLISION ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On Saturday evening the up mixed train, which left Birmingham at forty-five minutes past five, met with an accident of a formidable nature, but which did not, fortunately, cause loss of life or



## AGRICULTURAL SCENES.—LAMBING.

This interesting scene has been chosen by our Artist as illustrative of the Agricultural business of the month of March. The care of newly-dropped lambs should call forth the best feelings of the shepherd. "If any of the lambs," says the Rev. W. L. Rham, in his valuable *Dictionary of the Farm*, "are weak, or scarcely able to stand, he must give them a little of the milk, which at these times he should carry about him, or he must place them in some sheltered warm place; in the course of a little while, the young one will, probably, be able to join its dam. The lambing field often presents, at this period, a strange spectacle. Some of the younger ewes, in the pain and confusion and fright of their first parturition, abandon their lambs. Many of them, when the udder begins to fill, will search out their offspring with unerring precision; others will search in vain for it in every part of the field, with incessant and piteous bleating; others, again, will hang over their dead offspring, from which nothing can separate them; while a few, strangely forgetting that they are mothers, will graze unconcernedly with the rest of the stock!"

Bloomfield, the Poet of the Farm, sings:—

Say, ye that know, ye who have felt and seen,  
Spring's morning smiles, and soul-enlivening green,  
Say, did you the thrilling transport way?  
Did thy eye brighten, when young lambs at play  
Leap'd o'er your path with animated pride,  
Or gaz'd in merry clusters by your side?  
  
A few begin the short but vigorous race,  
And Indolence abash'd soon flies the place;  
Thus challeng'd forth, see thither, one by one,  
From ev'ry side assembling playmates run;  
A thousand wily antics mark their stay,  
A starting crowd, impatient of delay.  
Away they scour, impetuous, ardent, strong,  
The green turf trembling as they bound along  
Adown the slope, then up the hillock climb,  
Where every hillock is a bed of thyme.  
There panting stop; yet scarcely can refrain  
A bird, a leaf, will set them off again:  
Or, if a gale with strength unusual blow,  
Scatt'ring the wild-briar roses into snow,

## AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—LAMBING.

Their little limbs increasing efforts try,  
Like the torn flower, the fair assemblage fly.  
Thomson, too, sings of the shepherd, who  
Around him feeds his many-bleating flock  
Of various cadence; and his sportive lambs,  
This way, and that, convolv'd in friskful glee,  
Their little frolics play. And now the race  
Invites them forth; when swift, the signal given,  
They start away, and sweep the massy mound  
That runs around the hill.

Lastly:—

Ay! 'tis a sweet and blessed sight,  
Ye types of innocence, when spring  
Beholds you in your wild delight  
And all your playful gambolling.  
Now racing gaily with each other,  
Unmindful of your bleating mother;  
And now in mimic fight, with brow  
High raised to deal the harmless blow;  
Then wheeling, skipping high in air—  
Oh! no! no sight is half so fair.

## ANGLING NOTES FOR THE MONTH.

As the Angling season may be considered to have fairly commenced, we propose to give, from time to time during its course, a series of Notes and Reminiscences of "the Gentle Art" in all its branches—from the lowest depth of bottom-fishing for eels to the sublimity of fly-fishing for salmon.

**ANGLING**!—there is magic in the very word. It is a spell that calls up visions of past pleasures, and that cheers "without intoxicating" the imagination with hopes of future sport. Its practice is delightful, and the remembrance of it scarcely less pleasing; and we may say of it what Goethe says of love—

Erinnerung der Liebe ist wie Liebe, Glück.  
The pleasures of Angling contain no alloy;  
Like Angling itself is its mem'ry—a joy.

The love of Angling appears to be innate: the boy seems to take to the rod and line as naturally as the girl does to her doll. By the time that he is breeched, or even before, he finds his way to the stream, if there be one within a mile of his

that he is justly entitled to the degree of M.A.—a Master in the Art of Angling and, in concatenation, accordingly, he tries, the next Sunday morning, the edge of his father's razor on the down of his upper lip; and imagines that at church the eyes of all the congregation will be fixed on him because he has killed a salmon and tried his hand at shaving himself. Having attended the Angler thus far in his progress, we shall, for the present, leave him, and look after the fish.

The cut of a Trout appended to the present article is an indication that this fish is one of the most likely to afford sport to the Angler for the month to come. The season, however, in which trout rise most freely and are in the best condition, is from about the first week in May to the middle of June. It may be observed, as a general rule, that trout fishing is at the best while the lilac is in flower, and that after the elder has come into flower it begins to decline: this holds good in all latitudes where the trout is to be found, and where the lilac and elder bloom. But of this more anon, in its due season.

During the month of April, trout may be angled for at all times of the day, from sunrise to sunset, with nearly the same chances of success; but, as the season advances, and the heat and brightness of the sun's rays become more intense, while the water gradually becomes smaller and clearer, the best time is from dawn till about nine in the morning, and from four in the afternoon till sunset. He who is wishful to catch large trout, and does not mind being called a "poacher," will be most likely to succeed by continuing to angle for an hour after sunset.

By far the most pleasant mode of angling for trout is with the fly; and we may here observe that the fly which will tempt trout to rise in April loses none of its seductive properties as the season advances. That there may be a proper fly for every month, and even for every particular stream, we shall not here deny; but shall content ourselves with observing, that since we first commenced fly-fishing, "a long time ago," we have taken trout in many different streams, and in different months with the same kind of fly,—to wit, with a fly of a dun colour when viewed in the pocket-book or lying on the hand, but displaying no positive colour when seen in the water. Even when quite new and the gloss still on its wings, it would puzzle an entomologist to declare the species which had formed its original type; and, after it had been drawn a dozen times through a rippling stream, it is about as like "a flying thing of life" as a scarecrow is like "a gallant hussar" in his new uniform.

Most anglers have some favourite fly, which, they tell you—and tell you truly—that they kill most with, though not for the reason which they frequently assign, namely, that there is something peculiarly attractive in the shape and colour of the fly, but merely because it is in reality an "indifferent good" fly, and because they fish most with it. A different kind of fly is preferred by others, and, as they use it most frequently, they find it killing too. Two friends, equally skilful in the management of the rod and line, go out to the water in a morning, and both fish for the same time, and with same kind of fly, without success; one of them changes his fly—once, twice, thrice, and at length he hooks a fish, and then another, and another; and thus he goes on filling his pannier, and ascribing his success to the *taking* qualities of his fly. The other, however, who has not changed his fly, finds the fish begin to take it about the same time; and concludes that his want of success, in the first instance, was not owing to any defect in his fly, but to the indisposition of the fish to feed. At present, we shall not enter into any detail respecting the different kinds of flies; but shall merely observe that, in Angling for large trout in still water, we consider it best to use only one; and that, when we use two or three for small trout in streamy places, we are very indifferent about having them of different kinds or colours, seeing that the stretcher, or fly at the end of the line, whatever be its colour, is more frequently taken than either of the droppers. Towards evening, it is advisable to use a rather large and light coloured fly.

It is generally observed that trout do not take the fly freely either in gloomy weather, or when the sun shines bright. April weather—an alternation of sunshine and cloud, with a moderate south-west breeze gently rippling the surface of the stream—is the most favourable for the Fly-fisher "at all seasons of the year." In April, and in early spring generally, trout are more disposed to rise at the fly about mid-day, than when the season is more advanced. At the latter period, they are more inclined to take the worm about mid-day, more especially in streamy places, just above the head of a pool, when the water is clearing after a fall of rain.

X. Y.

**A PRESENT TO HER MAJESTY.**—Some time after the passengers of the unfortunate steamer, the *Great Liverpool*, had been safely landed, it occurred to the late Captain McLeod that it was possible to save from the wreck a box which had been specially consigned to his care, containing a present to her Majesty from a wealthy native merchant of Bombay. Captain McLeod, accompanied by the chief officer, Mr. Hamilton, and two of the crew, got on board the steamer, and cut through the deck to the place where the box was deposited, and with great danger and difficulty got it on shore, and from thence it was conveyed with the mail boxes to Corunna, and consigned to the care of the Consul, who, fearing it might have been damaged by being so long under water, unpacked the box in the presence of the captain and officers. Although it was inclosed in many cases, the water had penetrated through them to the morocco case, which was richly ornamented with the Royal Arms of England. The present consisted of a large sized and richly-wrought gold box, an exquisite specimen of Eastern workmanship, worthy of Benvenuto Cellini; the box was supported by four stands in the form of snakes, and it contained several dresses of the most elegant and costly fabric, worked by the needle, and of cobweb texture, but the sal water had penetrated, and the Consul's wife had them carefully washed and repacked, and they were transmitted with the mails to Southampton. Just before Captain McLeod committed suicide, he gave into the charge of the Consul a handkerchief containing gold, with which he had been intrusted, to deliver to a merchant in London, with a special recommendation that it should be forwarded to its destination.



THE TROUT.

home; and there, with a rod of untrimmed hazel, a line pack-thread, and a pin-hook, baited with a worm, he stands, the type and "father of the man;" schooling himself in the exercise of patience, and encouraged to persevere by the hope of—catching a minnow. A year or two after—when he has cast his pin-afore, and has become the owner of a knife—he applies his more ample means and more developed facilities to the improvement of his tackle. He makes for himself a rod proper, of no less than three pieces, the top being of *real* whalebone; by means of his hat and a crooked pin he spins a hair line, taking special care not to make it too thin; and, after a great deal of paring and burning, he converts a large cork into a float, which, notwithstanding all his pains to give it

a handsome form, is more like a miniature pumpkin than a dwarf pear. His baits now are more various and select; he scours his lob-worms before using them; searches for bristling-worms in old dung-hills, and for cod-bait in the stony-bottoms of shallow streams; and, to the great annoyance of the whole family, he "breeds his own gentiles." Thus he goes on from year to year, his love of the art increasing as his skill in its practice improves; till, having passed through all the intermediate degrees of snigging, bobbing, dipping, whipping, trolling, &c., &c., he goes to the river with an eighteen feet rod, and fishes fly for salmon. Having fairly killed and landed, "off his own hook," without any aid, a vigorous twelve-pounder, he feels

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

## PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

This fine specimen of the Norman Keep is a relic of the massive structure, built by Ilbert de Lacy, at Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the tenth year after the Conquest. Ilbert was a great favourite with William, and received from him a grant of the place; and soon after his vast possessions had been confirmed to him, he began to build this Castle, which partook of the features of castle, fortress, and palace. It was placed on an elevated rock, and had a most extensive and picturesque view of the surrounding country. It was not commanded by any particular hill, and could only be taken by blockade. The wall of the Castle was high, and flanked by seven towers. A deep moat was cut on the western side, where also were the barbican and draw-bridge; there were other gates which might be used as watch-towers, and some of them were protected by draw-bridges. The dungeons were frightfully deep and gloomy. The area covered and inclosed by this immense building was about seven acres.

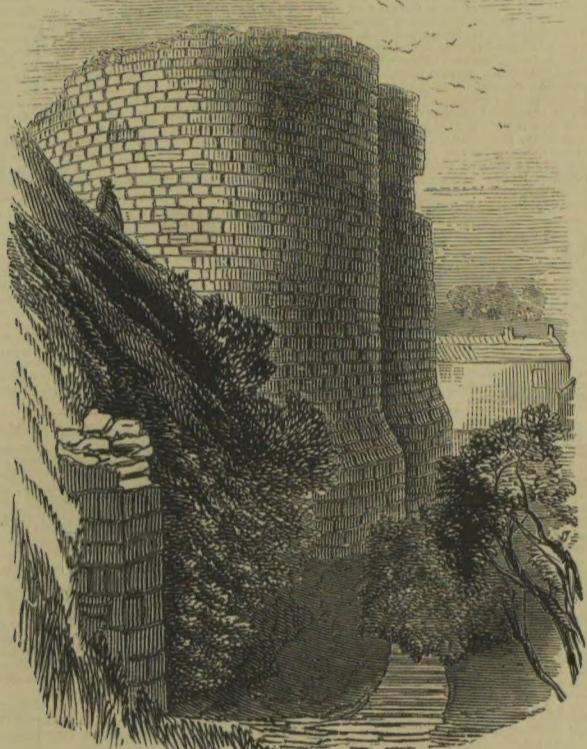
In the times when it was erected, it served as a protection to the retainers of the family of the Lacies, as well as to other persons who came to settle here from a less protected district, and thus gradually would rise the village, town, church, and market. The town was named from the Castle, which Ilbert called *Pontfract*, from some fancied, to a place so called in Normandy, where he was born.

The Castle remained in the Lacy family until 1310, when Henry de Lacy, having no male children, left his estates to his daughter Alice, who was married to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, uncle to Edward II. In the quarrels between that weak-minded Prince and his Nobles, the Earl of Lancaster acted a conspicuous part. He was taken prisoner with many other Barons, and brought to Pontefract Castle, which had fallen into the hands of the Royal army. Here he was imprisoned, condemned without being heard in his defence, and executed.

Pontefract Castle was afterwards the scene of imprisonment and death:

I have been studying how I may compare  
This prison, where I live, unto the world.  
SHAKESPEARE'S *Richard II.*, Act V. Sc. V.

Here, too, the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., shed the blood of several victims, in order to make more easy his accession to the throne. In the



RUINS OF PONTEFRACT CASTLE.

reign of Henry VIII., the fortress surrendered to the famous Robert Aske, Captain-general of the Pilgrims of Grace; and during the Civil Wars, between Charles I. and the Parliamentarians, the Castle was frequently besieged and defended by both parties. It was subsequently dismantled by order of Parliament, after being, for 600 years, the ornament and terror of the surrounding country.

At the present day, but few of its ruins remain; and the area is chiefly occupied by gardens and a quarry of flinting-stones, which are in great request in all parts of the Kingdom.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

"A Beggar on Horseback" is the significant name of a comedy produced at this house, with complete success, last Saturday evening. It is written by Mr. Sullivan, a gentleman not altogether unknown in literary and dramatic circles. He has contributed to the Annuals and works of a similar class for some time; and a few years ago he wrote a drama for this theatre called "The Philosophers of Berlin." He also produced the five-act play of "The King's Friend," at Sadler's Wells, last April, of which we wrote a notice in the number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 2nd. The comedy, however, is his greatest achievement.

This is the plot:—*Cymon Foxall* (Mr. Webster) is a low, cunning vagabond, the nephew of a rich old money-lender, who has died intestate. Previous to his death he had discarded his nephew; but *Cymon*, with an eye to the future, had recommended to his uncle a confidential servant, *Morecraft* (Mr. W. Farren), and had also contrived to possess himself of the affections of *Emmeline* (Mrs. Seymour). But finding himself unexpectedly heir to a large property on the death of the old man, he determines to marry some lady highly connected, to give him a position; and to advance these projects he turns *Emmeline* out of his house. *Sir John Coverdale* (Mr. Tilbury), an old Baronet much embarrassed, is deeply indebted to *Cymon*'s estate. He has a proud, beautiful daughter, *Selina* (Miss Julia Bennett); and *Cymon* informs *Sir John* and *Lady Coverdale* (Mrs. Glover) that he will forego the mortgage, provided he marries the daughter. The Baronet agrees very readily to the proposal, and *Cymon* is left to press his suit with *Selina*. But the young lady is already in love with her cousin *Horace* (Mr. Hudson); and, in this dilemma, they determine to apply to her brother *Ernest* (Mr. H. Holl), for his advice. Meanwhile, *Emmeline*, who has been turned out of *Cymon*'s house, wanders to the park, where she encounters *Ernest*, who has, for some time, paid her attentions, arising from a chance meeting when she was walking in that locality, attended by her servant. There is a love scene between *Ernest* and *Emmeline*, in which she refuses his hand, and they are about to part, when *Horace* and *Selina* arrive. The four combine to assist each other. *Cymon* is seen approaching, on which the ladies retire, and the upstart is soundly "badgered" by *Ernest* and *Horace*. He puts down their taunts, however, by alluding to the mortgage. *Selina* returns, and tells *Cymon* his own story, which she has just learned from *Emmeline*. He is immediately discarded, and goes away vowing vengeance upon all of them. *Morecraft*, who has been seeking *Emmeline*, now appears, and somewhat comforts the quartette by telling them that, as soon as their troubles are at their height, he will assist them, having been turned away by *Cymon*.

We next find the parties re-assembled at *Cymon*'s lawyer's, to arrange the marriage contracts. *Ernest* and *Horace* attend to see everything fairly arranged; *Selina* is very nearly sacrificed, when *Morecraft* arrives, and proves that old *Foxall* did not die intestate, but left certain papers by which *Emmeline* comes into possession of all his property. This entirely alters the position of the parties. *Cymon* hastens back to *Emmeline* to renew his suit; it is rejected with utter contempt. He bullies, threatens, and abuses, but is met at every point by *Morecraft*; and *Emmeline* now gives her hand to *Horace*. She makes *Sir John* a present of his mortgage, portions *Selina*, and amply provides for *Morecraft*: whilst *Cymon Foxall* is alone saved from prison by her generosity.

Excellent as this comedy certainly is, we do not altogether accord to it the unqualified praise awarded by some of our contemporaries. But we must be understood as not wishing to detract from its merits in any way; merely to put them in their proper light. Believing the true aim of comedy to be a delineation of the motives and manners of the day, "A Beggar on Horseback" does not approach "London Assurance" in our opinion, the very best modern comedy: we make no exception. The dialogue is, at times, very smart, but never brilliant; it goes more upon the interest of situation than the sparkle of epigram, and the points in it spring from the progress of the action rather than the sharpness of its wit. This proves, however, that the piece is admirably constructed; and, indeed, throughout the five acts, the interest never flags. Mr. Sullivan's dramatic tact is evidently of no ordinary kind.

It was admirably performed down to the most insignificant characters. *Cymon Foxall* was the part of the piece, and we never saw Mr. Webster to greater advantage. His "make-up" was very clever: and his acting of the first order. His overbearing, vulgar assurance, at the commencement of the piece, and his low, brutal rage and fawning servility at the end, when renewing his suit to *Emmeline*, were powerful delineations. Mr. Farren's *Morecraft* was played with more nerve than we have lately been accustomed to look for in this gentleman's



SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY OF "A BEGGAR ON HORSEBACK," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Impersonations; at the same time it was quiet, although intensely significant. He made every one of his replies tell. Mr. Tilbury played *Sir John Coverdale* with care and judgment; and Mrs. Glover, as his lady, was delicious: but the part was not one of great importance. Messrs. Hudson and H. Holl had little more to do than support the characters of two superior walking gentlemen, and this they did effectively. Miss Julia Bennett was an interesting *Selina*; and Mrs. Seymour, towards the end of the piece, acted with much earnestness: we were less pleased with her in the earlier scenes, but the manner in which she gave her heart to *Ernest* elicited a round of applause. Of the minor parts, Mr. J. Bland's German tailor and Messrs. Brindall and Carle's livery servants were capitally sustained.

The applause throughout the comedy was very great, and at the end enthusiastic. All the principal performers reappeared upon the stage; and Mr. Sullivan, in acknowledging a loud call for the author, bowed from his private box. We prophesy a long ride for the "Beggar on Horseback," who did not, on this occasion, reach his proverbial destination.

## THE LATE JOHN LISTON, ESQ.

Death, with his ever-restless hand, has seized upon the prompter's bell, and, by his deadly touch, changed its light and tinkling sound into the sad and heavy tolling of a funeral knell; the sable curtain of this life's drama has fallen, and shut out for ever from mortal view, one of the brightest stars that ever shone upon

the British stage. Liston, the incomparable Liston, is no more. For how many years have we not been accustomed to smile even at his name! Alas, poor Yorick, where are your gibes now? The death of Liston cannot fail to cause a heavy sigh to all who have felt the slightest love for the drama; he was "himself alone," unlike all before him, and we "ne'er shall look upon his like again." One of the greatest proofs of his thorough originality may be pointed out in the fact that, whilst there have been your twenties and thirties who could mimic the action and the voice of a Kemble or a Kean, and of every other actor they attempted, there has never been one successful imitation given of Liston.

John Liston was born 1776, and was, consequently, at his decease, seventy years of age.

His father lived in Norris-street, Haymarket, and young John Liston, having received a superior education at Dr. Barrow's, Soho School, became, in 1795, Second Master at the Grammar, or Library School, Castle-street, Leicester-square, under Archdeacon Tennyson. The turn for study and extensive reading he imbibed at this period never again forsook him: there have been few persons greater readers than Liston.

In appears, that thus early, Fame, in a theatra form, had waved her seductive banner before his mind's eye; for we find young Liston actually being turned out of the school for acting plays with the big boys. He was, after this, for some time in the office of the father to the present Sir George Carroll. It has been stated that Mr. Liston and Mr. Mathews both acted, in early days, at the Sans Pareil. This we must beg to doubt. Elliston, Lovegrove, and some others,



THE LATE MR. LISTON.

whose names afterwards became well known, did act there, but only in private, in the first floor, or Blue Room. The Sans Pareil, at that time, was the property and residence of Mr. John Scott, of blue-dye notoriety, and father to Miss Scott, a well-known actress and authoress, to show off whose talents Mr. Scott had his premises converted into a temple of Thespis, which, in 1819, was purchased by Rodwell and Jones, and then opened as the Adelphi Theatre.

The really first time Mr. Liston performed in London is known but to few. It was at the Haymarket, not during the regular season, but at one of the benefits which frequently took place there, by permission of the Lord Chamberlain; the benefit was for Mr. Charles Kemble, and the character supported by Mr. Liston was "Raubold in the Iron Chest."

Mr. Liston now began to think seriously of the drama as a profession, for, feeling, with Lord Chesterfield, that "a well-conducted stage is an ornament to society," he could not comprehend why his friends should object to his becoming a member of a stage so conducted; he, therefore, made application to two of his relations for pecuniary assistance to enable him to prosecute his fondly-cherished design, but was refused. His application in another quarter proving more successful, he obtained forty pounds, which he spent in theatrical properties. This had an engagement for a very short period in Lee's company, at Taunton; he then went to Manager Hughes, at Exeter; and, afterwards, to the theatre at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, then under the management of Mr. Stephen Kemble, the celebrated *Falstaff*. He went by sea, for cheapness, but was beaten about by adverse winds for a fortnight. Provisions at last ran so short that Liston was reduced to his last inch of dry cheese.

We may imagine Mr. Liston's look of horror and despair, when, one morning, opening his eyes, what should he see but a large rat making his exit through a hole in his birth, bearing away the last hoarded morsel of his provisions. Fortunately, on that morning, they made the port, and he hurried at once to the theatre. When he arrived there, he found Stephen Kemble sitting in awful state in the centre of the stage, directing a rehearsal. Mr. Kemble eyed him several times before he spoke; at last he growled out, "Well, young man, you are come." Mr. Liston bowed. "Then now you may go back again—I you have broken your engagement by being too late." "It's very easy to say go back," replied Liston, with one of his peculiar looks, "but here I am, and here I must stay, for I have not a farthing left in the world." Whether it was Liston's originality of manner in saying this, or whether a little pity touching Stephen Kemble caused him to forget his ill-humour very quickly, we know not, but certain it is, Mr. Liston remained at Newcastle until he came for good to London.

he received £60 per week, and continued to perform there with unabated attraction until the end of the season 1837. He never took a formal farewell of the stage; and the last night he ever performed was for the benefit of Mr. James Anger, at the Lyceum, in Mr. Planché's admired drama, "A Peculiar Position;" the character of *Monsieur Champignon*, Mr. Liston.

Thus ended the theatrical existence of one of the drama's most brilliant stars. Were we asked what made Liston the great actor he was, we should answer, the three qualities, without which no actor can be great—NATURE, THOUGHT, and STUDY. Nature, in her comic mood, had certainly lavished her gifts upon him; his upper lip, which was very deep, possessed a most extraordinary power of expression. His eyes were grey, and, when in repose, appeared rather dull; but could, upon the slightest movement of the will, become perfectly speaking. His height was five feet eleven; and when a young man, he was noted for the elegance of his form. Every character he sustained always bore the stamp of profound thought; he never did a thing in his profession without first having satisfied his mind why it should be so done. His study was not (technically speaking) quick, but it was very certain; few actors have ever given their authors more

private life was most exemplary, and his connections, whether theatrical or otherwise, were always of the superior class. For some years past, he had gone into society but little. His attention to religion was always marked by no ostentation, but by a devout sincerity; his knowledge of the Scriptures was very extensive.

The illness, which ultimately ended in death, first attacked him about four years since, in the form of apoplexy; from such attacks he was relieved from time to time by the usual means. The last took place, without the slightest warning, immediately after dinner, on Monday, March 16, from which time he never spoke again. His usual medical attendant, Dr. Cumming, of Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, assisted by Dr. Mackintyre and Mr. Robert Liston, the eminent surgeon, did all that science could do, to save his life, but in vain. On Sunday morning last, March 22nd, at a quarter to eleven, he breathed his last in the arms of Mrs. Liston; who, on the same day of the month, 39 years before, had sworn to love and cherish him till death, and thus, to the letter, she fulfilled her vow.

The mortal remains of this great actor will be interred very early on Monday morning, in the grounds of the Cemetery, at Kensal-green.

#### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

**MORE RAILWAY LITIGATION.**—At the Assizes at Liverpool, on Tuesday, a case was tried, Marsden v. Newmarsh and others, involving an important point respecting the sale of railway scrip. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, Thomas Marsden, against Francis Newmarsh and John H. Widdington, the defendants, for the recovery of certain losses which the plaintiff had sustained by reason of the defendants not having sold, according to order, certain shares in various lines of railway. The defendants denied the contract, and put the plaintiff to prove the averments in the declaration. Witnesses having been called on the part of the defendant, Mr. Martin replied; and his Lordship summed up. The Jury, after brief consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant as to the issues on the Leeds and Thirsk, and for the plaintiff on the Shrewsbury and Herefordshire, for the difference between the price of the shares on the 7th October and to-day £100, with liberty to the Court to reduce damages by altering dates and referring to share-lists.

**LIABILITIES OF RAILWAY ALLOTTEES.**—At the Exeter Assizes, on Friday (last week) an action was tried in which the Committee of Management of the defunct "Direct Exeter and Plymouth Railway Company" sought to recover from Mr. Toby, an attorney, of Exeter, the sum of £105, being the amount of deposits on 40 shares which had been allotted to him on his application. The shares were not allotted till after the panic; and it appeared that very few of the allottees had paid any deposits, and had left the Committee of Management to bear all the losses of the surveys, &c. Sergeant Kinglake, for the defendant, contended that there had been a change in the provisional directors after the application and before the allotment had been made, and that therefore there could be no contract between the defendant and them. The Committee of Management itself was changed, and that the defendant was only bound to take shares in the Company as it was when he applied. Sergeant Kinglake further contended there had been no allotment of shares, as shares could only exist after the Act of Parliament had been obtained, whereas this must be treated as an abandoned scheme, in which the projectors could not recover a 6d. He contended that if the Jury should be of opinion the allotment was properly made to the defendant, the damages should be £3, the proportion of 3s. per share for the expenses, and not £105. The Judge said he would reserve the points, and give Sergeant Kinglake leave to move for a non-suit in the Court above. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

**A MAN CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.**—At Leicester, on Monday, William Hubbard was tried for the murder of his wife, Hannah Hubbard, in that town, on the 11th of August last. The circumstances were stated at the time. A quarrel had arisen between the prisoner and his wife, and the former had struck her such violent blows with a bellows, as to cause her death. Mr. Macaulay, on behalf of the prisoner, contended that the act was one of manslaughter, not murder, inasmuch as it was, according to the evidence, the result of sudden passion, occasioned by great provocation. The Jury having found the prisoner guilty, Mr. Justice Colman sentenced him to death, without hope of mercy.

**THE MURDER OF THE POLICE CONSTABLE AT DEPTFORD.**—On Monday, the adjourned inquest on the body of James Haste, the policeman, who was maltreated on the morning of Saturday, the 21st ult., in Tinder-box-alley, Deptford, was resumed before Mr. Payne, at Guy's Hospital, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Sullivan, Brown, alias O'Keefe, Collins, and McCarthy.

**MURDER AND SUICIDE.**—On Thursday (last week), a man, named John Ellnor, residing in a small house at Codnor Park, Derbyshire, strangled his daughter, ten years of age, while in bed, and then hung himself. He had long been in a state of semi-derangement, and used to say, that if he were to die and leave his daughter behind him, she might be exposed to want and misery.

#### EPIOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Duke of Nassau opened the session of the States of the Duchy, on the 14th, at Wiesbaden. In his opening speech, the Duke announced that the extraordinary grants made in consequence of the bad state of the last harvest, have been taken from the excess of the receipts of 1845, and will not, therefore, prevent a reduction of the direct taxes in 1846.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 17th inst., publishes a letter from Toulon of the 15th, announcing that the Grand Duke Constantine would positively arrive in that harbour in the beginning of April, with the small Russian squadron which was then at Civita Vecchia, awaiting the return of the Prince from Rome. Orders had been forwarded from Paris to give him a brilliant reception, and the Prince de Joinville, it was said, would meet him at Toulon.

A lady, named Myddleton Boyers, receives a pension of £18 4s. from the city of London, on the ground that she is a lineal descendant of Sir Hugh Myddleton.

Advices have been received from Cape Town to the 24th January inclusive. They contain accounts of continued depredations by the Kaffirs, on the frontier, and a communication from Colesberg mentions four more murders. One of the victims is an Irishman named James Bourke, a deserter from the army.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 3rd inst., says:—"The Emperor has intimated an intention of going next week to Moscow, and that he will not return until the time when it shall be necessary for him to go into Italy to accompany the Empress back. It is said that the Hereditary Grand Duke will not leave the capital, but during the absence of the Emperor will have the direction of the internal affairs of the empire."

The *Swabian Mercury* announces, that in consequence of the massacres in Galicia, 160 estates are without proprietors. The majority of the land stewards were murdered. The distress is so great in Galicia that the Government will be obliged to afford assistance.

The *Frankfort Journal* quotes a letter from Berlin, which would seem to indicate that the question of a constitution for Prussia was not abandoned. It appears, on the contrary, that the special committee charged with preparing the draught of that constitution had concluded a portion of its task, and prepared a memorandum on the subject to the King. It is the general belief in Berlin, that in the month of January, 1847, the period fixed for the meeting of the provincial states, a Royal decree relative to that constitution will be promulgated.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes letters from Macao of the 29th of December. The French mission to China had returned to Macao on the 5th of December, after having visited the four northern ports. The *Académie* was to have sailed on the 5th of January from Macao, to bring back the commercial delegates to France. All the persons attached to the mission were to have embarked on board the frigate *Archimede* on the 8th or 10th of January, to sail from Calcutta, and they are expected to arrive at Suez in the commencement of the month of April, and consequently they may reach Paris in about five weeks.

Brazilian papers to the 7th of February state that a treaty offensive and defensive was concluded on the 11th of November, between the Governments of Paraguay and Corrientes, in which they mutually pledge themselves not to lay down their arms until they have obtained complete freedom for the navigation of the Parana, and rendered themselves entirely independent of the Government of Buenos Ayres. They express friendly and respectful feelings for the Argentine Confederation, but a settled determination to resist to the utmost the usurpations of General Rosas.

According to accounts from Stockholm, the coronation of the King and Queen of Sweden and Norway is to take place in the course of this year, at Fredheim (Norway), if the alterations and repairs now in progress in the Fredheim Cathedral can be completed within that period. Their Majesties purpose passing the greater part of the ensuing summer at Schonen. The King makes frequent excursions to see his two sons, who are at the Upsala University. His Excellency the Swedish Minister of Justice, Baron Von Nordenfalk, died on the 10th inst., in his forty-ninth year.

At a general meeting of the members of Lloyd's, held on Wednesday, a vote of £25 towards the testimonial to Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., to record the sense entertained by the subscribers of the important services rendered to the mercantile interest by the regular and early receipt of the shipping intelligence from India, effected by the energetic and persevering exertions of Mr. Waghorn, in originating and establishing the overland communication with that extensive portion of the British empire, was unanimously carried.

The next marked portion of his theatrical career may be looked upon as the first step into the seventh age of his histrionic life: it was his joining Madame Vestris, at the Olympic, in 1831. He appeared on the first night of the season as *Dominique*, in Mr. Charles Dancer's piece of "Talk of the Devil." At this theatre

The funeral of General Balmaseda, one of the most firm adherents of Don Carlos, took place in the Roman Catholic Church at St. Petersburgh, at the beginning of this month. The General had taken up his residence in the Russian capital during the last seven or eight years.

According to late accounts from Italy, disturbances have taken place at Imola, but of a local nature. At Spoleto the prisoners attempted to revolt, and seven of them were killed and many wounded. Great indignation was felt at Rome on hearing that the name of the Pope had been abused in the late insurrection at Poland, saying that his Holiness had excited the insurrection against the Governments; whilst, on the contrary, the Holy Father had issued a brief to the Bishops of Prussian Poland, Posen, and Cracow, enjoining them to exhort the clergy of their respective dioceses to abstain from taking any part whatsoever in the insurrection.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* writes, on the 14th, that the reports of the contract of a new loan are not confirmed, the Government not having need of such means of raising money, notwithstanding the expenses occasioned by the disturbances in Poland. It is added, the National Bank is in a flourishing state, having in hand 29,000 florins in specie, and 29,500,000 florins in bills. The amount of its advances upon security is 42,000,000 florins.

A letter from Berlin, dated March 18, says—"It is generally believed here that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will pay a visit to this court in May or June, at which time her Majesty will return from Italy."

The *Moniteur* contains a notice of the Ministry of Commerce, announcing, on the authority of a despatch, dated Tangier, the 25th ult., that the Emperor of Morocco has abolished the monopoly of steel, and subjected that article to an entrance duty of eight piastres per quintal (or £3 10s. 5d. per 200lb.), with a reduction of one-fourth on payment in ready money.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**—The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed that AN EXTRA NIGHT, not included in the Subscription, will take place on THURSDAY, APRIL 20, being the Last Night but One before Easter, which will be performed (not this occasion) DANCING, OPERA, and BELISARIO; Belisario, Sig. Fornasari; Giustiniano, Sig. F. Lublache; Alvaro, Sig. Corelli; Irene, Madame Castellan; and Antonino, Madle. Sanchini. To be followed by the Divertissement of UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV.; in which Madle. Lucile Grahn will appear as a Cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance with Madle. Madle. Louise Taglioni, in Costume of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte. In the course of the Evening will be introduced the following DANCES—New Pas de Deux, Madle. Louise Taglioni and Madame Petit Stephan; and a Favourite Pas de Caractere, by Madame Castellan. With other Entertainments, in which Madle. Gaetana Brambilla will appear. To conclude with (for the First Time this Season) EOLINE, OU, LA DRYADE: Arranged by M. Perron, in Three Tableaux; the Music by Sig. Pugni; the Scenery by Mr. C. Marabelli; Principal Characters—Eoline (betrothed to Count Edgar), Madle. Lucile Grahn; Rubazz (Le Gnome), M. Perron; Count Edgar, Madame Petit Stephan; Prince of Silesia (brother of Eoline), M. Di Matia. In the course of the Ballet—Walzze Silesien, by the Coryphees of the Corps de Ballet; Pas de la Flaneuse, Madle. Lucile Grahn, supported by Madle. Marcelle and Madle. Camille; Pas de la Valse, Madle. Lucile Grahn, and M. Perron; Grand Pas de Dryades, Madle. Lucile Grahn, and the Ladies of the Corps de Ballet. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

**GREAT ATTRACTION.—THEATRE ROYAL COVENT-GARDEN.**—MONDAY EVENING, March 30th, Mr. LAVENUS GRAND CONCERT, at which the following Distinguished Artists will appear—Madame Alberti, Madame Badile, Madle. Schloss, Mrs. Alfred Shaw, Miss Lumbo, Miss Cubitt, Miss Rafter, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss A. Hill, the Misses Williams, Miss Sara Flower, and Miss Dolby; Messrs. Harrison, Brabazon, Brougham, Borran, Brizzi, Rater, Rooda, Fermat, Arthur, N. C. Green, and C. Hall; and the Hutchinson Family, the American Virtuoso, Instrumental Solo Performers—Madame Dulcken, Signor Sivori, Miss Farina, Miss Richardson, Kenning, Caso, Lazarus, Baumann, Plat, and Prospero; Leader, M. Tolstoi; Conductors, Messrs. Benedict, Negri, and Lavenu. Box Tickets, 5s., Pit, 3s.; Galleries, 2s.; and full Particulars to be had at all the Musicians' Places and Private Boxes to be had only at the Box-office, Messrs. CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.; and Messrs. ADDISON and HODSON, Regent-street.

**STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor, Mr. WM. BATTY.**—Most positively the Last Week before the Easter Holidays—Immense Novelty, which will combine the Attractive Entertainments expressly prepared by ROYAL COMMAND, on the occasion of the VISIT of Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and the PRINCESSES ROYAL, to the Amphitheatre, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The Last Six Representations of THE ELEPHANTS OF THE PAGODA. On MONDAY, MARCH 30th, and five following Evenings, the highly popular Spectacle of the RAJAH of NAPOR. Brilliant SCENES OF THE CIRCLE, in which Mr. BATTY will have the honour of appearing, with his celebrated Arabian mare BEDEA, on whose performances Royalty has been pleased to bestow the most marked encomiums. The Evening's Attractions will terminate with a Novel Afterpiece. Box Offices open from 11 to 5. Equatorial Tunnel, daily. Stage Director, Mr. T. Thompson.

**BY COMMAND.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.**—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed that the SECOND CONCERT will take place To-morrow Evening, when will be performed Beethoven's Sinfonia Pastorale, Mozart's C. Mendelssohn's Overture Melusina, Mozart's Zauberflöte, and Weber's Oberon. Vocalists, Madame Caradori Allan and Mr. Calkin. Conductor, Signor Costa. Single Tickets, One Guinea; and Double Tickets, £1 10s. To be had at the Music Warehouse of Messrs. ADISON and HODSON, 28, Regent-street.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.**—ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 1st, 1846 will be performed HANDEL'S ORATORIO, JOSHUA. Principal Vocal Performers—Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Doily, Mr. Brahams, and Mr. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of above 500 Performers. Tickets, 3s. each, Reserved Seats, 5s., may be obtained of the Principal Music Sellers; or Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing Cross; Mr. Ries, 102, Strand; or of Mr. Mitchell, 39, Charing-cross. THOMAS BREWED, Hon. Secretary.

This being the commencement of a new Quarter, a favourable opportunity offers for persons desirous of becoming Subscribers, who are requested to apply at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday Evening, the 31st inst., between Eight and Ten o'clock, or to Mr. Bowley, 53, Charing-cross. The subscription is One Guinea, or for Reserved Seats in the Area or Gallery, Two Guineas per annum, and during the past year the Subscription Concerts amounted to eleven.

**COLOSSEUM.—SACRED MUSIC during LENT, and Continuation of Prices.** Day, 2s.; Evening, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. Statuette Caverns, 1s. extra; Children, 6d. Sacred Music only on Wednesday and Friday, and the most admired Overtures on the Grand Orchestral Organ. The remaining days, from 2 till 4, and 8 till half-past 10.

**DAY EXHIBITION.**—Grand Museum of Sculpture, Arabesque Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent. Open from 10 till 5.

**EVENING EXHIBITION.**—The New and Extraordinary Panorama of London by Night, with additional Atmospheric Effects, at 8, 9, and 10. The Museum, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. &c. open from 7 till half-past 10.

The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. BRADWELL.

**LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.**—The Last Three Nights of Lent—Change of Entertainments—VENTRILLOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY—CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, and FRIDAY, APRIL 3, Mr. LOVE will present an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Cuckoo Powers of the Human Voice and its Contributions to the Organ. After which, Love in all Shapes. Roberts, the Welsh Harpist. A Traveller's Reminiscence, and other Entertainments. Begin at Eight. Tickets, 2s.; 2s. 6d.; 3s.; 3s. 6d.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, at the INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.

ON MONDAY, MARCH 30, at BRENTWOOD.

ON MONDAY, APRIL 6, at the HORNS, KENNINGTON.

**GENERAL TOM THUMB will SHORTLY CLOSE HIS FAREWELL LEVEES at the EGYPTIAN HALL.**—Many persons having procured Tickets, without being able to gain admission, those Tickets will continue to be received; but the Public is respectfully informed that his Morning Levees are much less crowded than those of the evening. The little General appears Every Day and Evening, in all the Costumes and Performances which he had the distinguished honour of appearing in three times before her Majesty, and before all the principal Courts of Europe. Hours, from Half-past Twelve to Two; Half-past Three to Five; and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. Admission, 1s. Children under ten, Half-price.—After Nine o'clock on each Evening he appears in his New Play, at the Lyceum Theatre.

**EXHIBITION OF TABLEAUX, OIL PAINTED and in RELIEF, 209, REGENT-STREET.**—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public are respectfully informed that the above Exhibition was OPENED on THURSDAY last, the 26th inst., and comprises Models of FRUIT, BIRDS, FISH, &c. These Tableaux have already attracted much attention on the Continent, as well from the intrinsic beauty of the colours and grouping as from the difficulty of solving the most difficult question in art—viz., the combining of the three dimensions of composition.—Admission, 1s.; which will also admit to the Anatomical Gallery. Open from Ten till Six.

**MUSEUM of PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY,** containing upwards of One Thousand Models, Casts, and Coloured after Nature; comprising every part of the Human Frame in every state of Disease.—Admission, 1s.; which will also admit to the Gallery of Tableaux. Open from Ten till Six.

**THE CAMPAIGN on the SUTLEJ creating immense interest at the present moment, there is exhibiting at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, PORTRAITS of the most distinguished MEN both in the SIKH ARMY and GOVERNMENT of LAHORE, taken by a Lady of rank, distinguished in the Fine Arts, during her residence in India. Also, Portraits of Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Sale, &c. By means of the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE these interesting**

Now ready, in one Volume, 12mo., Price 6s., cloth,  
THE MODERN BRITISH PLUTARCH; or, Lives of Men  
distinguished in the Recent History of our Country, for their Talents, Virtues, or  
Achievements. By W. C. TAYLOR, LL.D., Author of "A Manual of Ancient and Modern  
History," &c. GRANT and GRIFFITH, successors to J. HARRIS, Corner of St. Paul's Church-yard.

On the 1st of April, No. 1, Price 1s.

### THE FORTUNES OF TORLOGH O'BRIEN;

A Tale of the Wars of King James.

To be completed in Ten or Twelve Monthly Numbers, with Illustrations by PHIZ.  
Dublin: JAMES McGlashan, 21, D'Olier-street; W. S. ORR and Co., London; FRASER and  
Co., Edinburgh.

**NEWSPAPERS.—The TIMES, DAILY NEWS, CHRONICLE, HERALD, and POST,** forwarded to all parts, daily, at the following prices:—By the Morning Mails, 1s. 12d. 6d.; by the Evening Mails, 1s. 3s. per Quarter. All the other London Newspapers at their published prices. Particularly clean copies and strict regularity may be relied on.—Address, JOSEPH LEE, News-agent, No. 2, Star-alley, Fenchurch-street.

**THE PIANISTA.** No. 67, (now ready) contains the whole Opera (twenty pieces with overture) of "NINO," or "NABUCODONOSOR," now performing at Her Majesty's Theatre. Price 2s. No. 57, "Fra Diavolo," 2s. All in folio, on the finest paper, from engraved plates (not type). Pianista Office, 67, Paternoster-row; one door from Cheapside.

**THE CRUSAIDERS.—"I am thine, only thine," sung by Miss Rainforth: "III-gifted ring," and "The heart's first dream of love," sung by Mr. Harrison: "The ties of friendship," sung by Miss Ronier and Miss Rainforth, are among the most favourite pieces in Benedict's new and attractive Opera of "The Crusaders," written by A. Bunn, Esq., and performed every night at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.**

CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

"**THOU MAYST LOVE!**" MISS COSTELLO'S beautiful Song in answer to the Hon. Mrs. Norton's "Love Not." Music by MARIAN J. JAMES. 2nd Edition, Price 2s., or sent post free, by enclosing 24 stamps, addressed "Pianista" Office, 67, Paternoster-row (one door from Cheapside).—"This song tells a tale of love of actual occurrence in high life."—Court Journal. 2000 copies of this Song have been sold within two months, besides those sold in "The Pianista" for January.

**PARISIAN COSTUMES.—TOWNSEND'S SELECTION OF PARISIAN COSTUMES FOR APRIL**, price Twelve-pence, contains four Quarto Plates, coloured, consisting of those which have most recently appeared in Paris. A reference to the back numbers, any of which may be procured, will prove how invariably the London Fashions have been taken from these models.—Published by SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, and may be had of all Booksellers.

**WAX FLOWERS.—THE HAND-BOOK TO WAX FLOWERS.** Dedicated by especial permission to her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland. By J. H. and H. MINTORN. To be had of the Messrs. Mintorn, 36, Sloane square, London, or their agents in the country; of whom may be obtained their superior preparation of Sheet Wax, Colours, Brushes, &c., and every other requisite for the art, prepared under their own immediate inspection.

Just Published, 8vo., 7s. 6d.

**THE POWER OF THE SOUL OVER THE BODY,** considered in relation to health and morals. By G. MOORE, M.D., of the Royal College of Physicians, London, &c. "This work is full of the sublimest interest.—Athas.—Intelligent, enlightened, full of knowledge, and steadfast in faith."—Britannia.—"We cordially recommend it."—Westminster Review.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

**FIELD'S JUVENILE and GENERAL BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,** 65, Quadrant, corner of Air-street. The largest and best selected Stock of Juvenile Books in London, comprising the works of the most approved Authors. Also, an extensive Collection of Popular and Illustrated Works for the Drawing-room table, Steam-boat, Railway, or Country, at an extraordinary reduction from the published prices, quite new, and handsomely bound. 65, Quadrant.

**RODRIGUES' CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,** 21, Piccadilly.—Envelopes, 6d. per 100; Black Bordered, 1s.; Letter Paper, 3d. per quire, 4s. 6d. per ream; Note Paper, 2d. per quire—2s. 6d. per ream; Foolscap, 6d. per quire; Post Sealing Wax, 4s. per lb. Name-plate, elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine cards, 4s. 6d. Pictures, Church Services, Almanacs, Scrap Books, and every description of Stationery, full 20 per cent. under any other house, London.

HOW TO LIVE.—Price 1s.; by post, 1s. 6d.

**WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID;** addressed to the Nervous and Dyspeptic. By J. CULVERWELL, M.D., M.R.C.S., &c. SHERWOOD, 23, Paternoster-row; CARVALHO, 147, Fleet-street; HANNAY, 63, Oxford-street; MANN, 39, Cornhill; and the Author, 21, Arundel-court, Strand.

TO AMATEURS OF CHESS.

**THE APRIL NUMBER OF THE CHESS-PLAYER'S CHRONICLE,** Price ONE SHILLING, will contain, in addition to its usual copious supply of beautiful Games and Chess Varieties, a Selection of above TWENTY ORIGINAL PROBLEMS, the invention of Messrs. Bolton, Buge, Kling, McEvie, Horwitz, and others eminent in this delightful branch of Chess strategy.—Published by HURST, 27, King William-street, Strand, and to be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

MANY MILLIONS OF MONEY.

Price 1s., each Book of Letters; post-free, 4d. extra. Just Published, carefully arranged under the various letters of the alphabet to be careful in stating what particular letter you require),

**THE UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND,** containing the names, addresses, and descriptions of upwards of 20,000 persons entitled to various sums of money of all amounts, being the whole of the Unclaimed Dividends and Stock in the Public Funds, amounting to many millions of money, which have been accumulating during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the whole of which can now be recovered by the Next of Kin.

W. STRANGE, 21, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

**THE HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE FOR APRIL,** Price One Shilling, contains, Management of Gardens, Greenhouses, Conservatories, and Plants in Windows; Formation of Aquariums; Culture and Descriptive List of Aquatic Plants; the Rose Garden; New Edgings for Flower Beds; Amateurs' Garden; Hardy Annuals; Potatoes for Planting; Running of the Carnation; Culture of the Pea; the Lily of the Valley; Ledum; the Winterbury; Asparagus; the Adoniscaulis; Horticultural Enthusiast; Reviews; New Flowers; Notes, &c.; and 12 Illustrations.

HOLSTON and STOKEMAN, and all Booksellers.

Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

**THE NEW and STANDARD WORKS** may be obtained for perusal in any quantity at the British and Foreign Public Library, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London. The great accommodations afforded by this extensive and valuable Library are now rendered as available in every part of the Kingdom as in the Metropolis, by arrangements with the railroads, steam vessels, and the reduced postage. Catalogue and Library Boxes gratis.

Terms of subscription sent (post-free), on application to Messrs. SAUNDERS and OTLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Library, 19, Holles-street.

**BULL'S NEW SYSTEM FOR FAMILIES AND BOOK SOCIETIES.**—Families paying 2s. 6d. the year have all the New and Standard Works as they appear. Twelve volumes at a time in town, or twenty-four in the country. Catalogues and Boxes, free of expense, and Two Guineas' worth of the New Books to keep at the end of each year.

The New Library Circular, with full particulars, sent gratis and post-free, on application to Mr. BULL, LIBRARIAN, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, enclosing two stamps.

Mr. BULL's New Duplicate Catalogue of Popular Works withdrawn from the Library, at very reduced prices, sent to orders enclosing one stamp.

**THE PARLOUR NOVELIST.** A Series of Works of Fiction, by the most Celebrated Authors.

This day is published,

THE CHATEAU D'IF. A Romance, by ALEXANDER DUMAS. Forming the 3rd volume of this series.

Already published,

1. TALES BY THE OHARA FAMILY. Part I., containing Crohoore of the Billhook and the Fletches.

2. THE COMMANDER OF MALTA. A Romance of Provence. By EUGENE SUE.

Price of each volume 2s. 2d., 6d. cloth.

Belfast: Simms and McIntyre. London: W. S. Orr and Co. Dublin: Cumming and Ferguson. Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Co.

Now ready, medium 8vo., price sixteen-pence, sewed,

**THE PEOPLE, and their RELATION to MODERN SOCIETY.** By Mons. MICHELET. Uniform with the translation of Michelet's "History of France," now publishing in "Whittaker's Popular Library."

The distinguished historian of France, the able antagonist of Jesuitism, and the protector of the wife and family against priestcraft, has entered upon his subject with the energy of one who is himself of the people."—New Monthly Magazine.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

WHITTAKER'S POPULAR LIBRARY.

Now ready, large 8vo., price 2s. 6d., sewed;

**THE LIFE of LUTHER.** Gathered from his own writings.

By Mons. MICHELET; Member of the Institute, author of "Priests, Women, and Families," "History of France," &c.

"The following work is neither the life of Luther turned into an historical romance, nor a history of the establishment of Lutheranism, but Luther's life is told by Luther himself."—Author's Introduction.

An explanatory catalogue of the series can be had, gratis, through any bookseller.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

DODD'S FEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, and TITLED CLASSES, FOR 1846.

This day is published, A New Edition, Revised from the first article to the last, 1s., 6d., 9s. cloth.

**A PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, and KNIGHTAGE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND,** including the Junior Branches of the Nobility, and all the Titled Classes, alphabetically arranged, and containing, in addition to the usual contents of a Peerage, Knights, Bishops, Judges, Privy Councillors, &c. By C. R. DODD, Esq., Author of "The Parliamentary Companion," &c.

Since the last edition, the deaths, new creations, and marriages, together with the mass of work necessary, from the first article to the last.

"The arrangement of this volume is complete, the care, diligence, and accuracy with which it has been executed, fully realize the original and judicious plan of the work. It gives so much of genealogy as possesses historical interest, at the same time answering the purpose of a biographical dictionary, a family record, and an official register."—The Times, relative to the late edition.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, price 1s., the Fourth Edition (Translated from the Nineteenth French Edition).

**CONSTIPATION DESTROYED;** or, Exposition of Natural, Simple, Agreeable, and Infallible Means, not only of Overcoming, but also of Completely Destroying Habitual Constipation, without using either purgatives or any artificial means whatever (discovery recently made in France by M. Warion) followed by numerous certificates from eminent physicians and other persons of distinction. Free by post, 1s. 6d. Sold by JAMES YOUNES and Co., Tea Dealers, 45, Ludgate-hill, London, and by all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

GENERAL CEMETERY, KENSAL-GREEN, HARROW-ROAD.—The New MONUMENTAL CHAMBERS are completely FINISHED, for the reception of Statuary and Monuments of value, under cover, where they will be as secure from accident and weather as if enclosed in a Cathedral Church. His late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is interred in this Cemetery, as are also many deceased members of the Nobility. The Chambers can be viewed from Ten till dusk.

The charge for an interment in the Public Vault, contiguous to the

Monumental Chambers, is

Private Catacomb under Colonnade .. . . . .

Common Interment in the Cemetery .. . . . .

Private Grave in perpetuity .. . . . .

Any further information may be obtained at 95, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, or at the Cemetery.

G. W. H. CROFT, Secretary.

### ART UNION OF LONDON.

#### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Committee, observing with regret, that various schemes have lately been promulgated, offering certain alleged advantages dependent on the distribution of the Society's prizes of Works of Art, and being determined to prevent such perversion of the privileges which this Society has received from the Legislature for a great purpose, hereby give Notice, that, at the Annual Meeting, in April next, such a system of allotment will be adopted as shall effectually defeat the intentions of the above schemes, while it secures to all the subscribers the same equal advantages they have heretofore had.

#### By Order,

GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POOCOCK, Honorary Secretaries.

### ART-UNION of LONDON, 4, Trafalgar-square, Charing-Cross.

By Au horum of Parliament.

President—H. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE.

The list for the current year will close on the 31st instant. Subscribers will receive for each guinea paid, besides the chance of obtaining a valuable work of art, an impression of a fine engraving by Mr. P. Lightfoot, from the picture by Mr. O'Neill, "Jephtha's Daughter;" and, in addition to this, a series of designs in outline, made expressly for the Society by Mr. G. E. Hicks, illustrative of Campbell's "Gentle of Wyoming."

#### GEORGE GODWIN, LEWIS POOCOCK,

Honorary Secretaries.

### MONUMENTAL BRASSES.—PAPER for RUBBING,

may be obtained in any quantity, of various widths, at DUFOUR'S, 17A, Great George-street, opposite Westminster Abbey; also, every article in plain and fancy STATIONERY on the lowest terms. Country Orders punctually attended.

**PAPER HANGINGS.—A Stock of 50,000 Pieces always ready, in Satins, Flocks, Gold, Damask, Oaks, Granite Hand Marbles, &c., &c., at extraordinary prices. Terms, Cash. Paper Stainers supplied with long Elephant at Mill Prices—Cash.—LESCHALLAS, 32, Budge-row, City, corner of Sise-lane.**

**IR-GUNS and AIR CANES.—An entirely New and further Improved Assortment of these portable and silently-destructive weapons now on sale, adapted by REILLY, Jun., for killing Rabbits, Hares, Birds, Sea-fowl, &c., with ball, small birds with shot, fish with harpoons, &c., &c., from 5s. each.—REILLY, Gun-Maker, 316, Holborn.**

**PIANOFORTE.—The Cheapest House in England to buy these instruments is H. TOLKIEN'S, 28, King William-street, London-bridge, near the statue of H. T. the much-admired piccolos, for equality of touch, beauty of make, and tone, unequalled by any maker. Cash price, £25. Also a large assortment of elegant cottages and cabinets, at a small advance in price, being 50 per cent under the charge of other makers.**

**DANCING TAUGHT,** in the most Fashionable Style, by Mr. WILLIS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Private Lessons in the Polka, Calliaris Valse, and Valse a Deux Temps, at all hours, to Ladies and Gentlemen of any age wishing privacy and expedition. An Evening Academy on Monday and Friday. A Juvenile Academy on Wednesday and Saturday. Terms may be had on application as above.

**GOOD SHIRTS, at MODERATE PRICES.**—Gentlemen requiring really Good Articles will find at W. WARD'S a Stock so Extensive and various as to afford every facility for advantageous selection, at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—10, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**THE CORAZZA SHIRT.**—Directions for Gentlemen to take their own measures for the Corazza, and every other style of Shirt, are sent by post, in application to the Makers, CAPPER and WATERS, Carlton Chambers, 8, Regent-street, London. If a set be ordered, a sample will first be made, and sent, carriage-free.

**DAMASK TABLE LINENS,** most Elegant and Durable, at very low prices, for cash, by JOHN CAPPER and SON, Linendrapers to the Queen, and Vales and Vale a Deux Temps, two doors below Piccadilly Circus. Parcels above £5 sent throughout England carriage paid, to the nearest Railway Station. John Capper and Son's General Linendrapery Business, established for nearly Seventy Years, is continued in Gracechurch-street, without change.

**OUTFITS for INDIA, by Ship and Overland,** including every requisite, both for ladies and gentlemen, are SUPPLIED, at the lowest wholesale prices, by THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand, where lists of outfits necessary for every purpose and appointment, with prices and particulars, may be had on application. N.B. The only house in London for Thresher's India gauze waistcoats and the new overland trunk.

**NICOLL'S PALETOT of LLAMA CLOTH,** registered 6 and 7 Vic, cap. 65. Patronised by the Prince Consort, Prince George of Cambridge, &c. This Overcoat recommends itself to the public generally, by its peculiar elasticity and lightness, moderate price, and able defence against the almost constant humidity of the climate of Great Britain.—To be had in London only of the Patentees, 114, Regent-street.

**EDUCATION.—PARK HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT,** HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.—Mesdames BULL and WUSTEMANN receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES to Board, and Instruct in the usual branches of a Polite Education—the system adopted being to combine the comforts of home as much as possible with the necessary discipline of a School. Terms, 20 to 25 Guineas per Annum. The Quarter to commence from the time of entry. Music and Languages taught by the best masters. The Premisses are delightfully situated, and the grounds extensive.

**LESSONS in MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING.—MRS. HOWELL,** of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, Sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress-making in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of Cutting, Fitting, and Executing in the most finished Style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to Pupils.—Apprentices and Improvers Wanted. Millinery and Dressing Rooms.

**THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,** Watchmakers, No. 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank, request the attention of purchasers to their stock of London-made PATENT LEVER WATCHES, which are manufactured by themselves in their own house. In silver cases, with the detached escapement and jewelled, the prices are four guineas and a half, six, and eight guineas each; or in gold cases, ten, twelve, fourteen, and sixteen guineas each. The very large stock offered for selection, includes every description, enabling a customer to select that which is more particularly adapted to his own use.

**EDUCATION.—PARK HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT,** HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.—Mesdames BULL and WUSTEMANN receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES to Board, and Instruct in the usual branches of a Polite Education—the system adopted being to combine the comforts of home as much as possible with the necessary discipline of a School. Terms, 20 to 25 Guineas per Annum. The Quarter to commence from the time of entry. Music and Languages taught by the best masters. The Premisses are delightfully situated, and the grounds extensive.

## SEAT OF THE WAR IN INDIA.



MAP OF THE PUNJAB.

We annex a Map in further illustration of the recent important events on the Sutlej river. It shows the great theatre of the war; the Sikh states, and the Punjab; the outline of the extreme territory of the latter being almost completely formed by the course of the Indus, and that of the Sutlej and its prolongation. Mr. E. Thornton, in his valuable Gazetteer, gives a minute survey of this territory; but, better adapted to our present purpose, is the following *précis*, which we quote from Lieut-Colonel Steinbach's recently published volume, entitled, "The Punjab"; being a brief account of the Country of the Sikhs, &c."

The extensive country in the north-west of India, known by the name of the Punjab, derives its appellation from two Persian words—*punj*, five, and *aub*, water, from the five rivers which flow through the territory. These rivers are, the Indus or Attock, the Julum, the Chenab, the Ravee, and the Sutlej, the first and last forming the geographical boundaries of a space extending from latitude 29 degrees 15 minutes to 34 degrees north, longitude 70 degrees 40 minutes to 76 degrees east. The political limits of the country, however, extend somewhat beyond the banks of the two principal rivers, and may be reckoned, including Peshawur and the countries west of the Indus, Iskardoh, Ladakh, and other hill states north, at 600 miles in length from east to west, and 350 miles in breadth from north to south. In the immediate north and north-east of the territory lie the chains of mountains known as the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalayan range, the latter divided from the former by the extensive valley of the Indus.

The plain of the Punjab, to use the words of Thornton, the Gazetteer, "is divided by its rivers into five extensive natural sections, described by the native term *dood*, signifying a great tongue of land lying in the bifurcation above the confluence of two rivers." The rivers are all, in a great measure, navigable, not less than 1600 miles of the five principal streams, with their four tributaries, the Punjnad, Trinab, Beas, and Epara, being available for purposes of inland traffic.

Irrigation, to an almost unparalleled extent, likewise carried on, without much assistance from artificial means, the great plain being extremely level, or sloping so gradually from north-east to south-west, that the highest elevation above the level of the sea does not exceed 1600 feet, descending to about 200. In fact, the exceeding smoothness of the country has the effect of causing the rivers to frequently change their courses, not one of them running within several miles of the great towns whose walls they washed twenty years ago. Scattered over the territory, but chiefly near the rivers, are numerous towns, fortresses, and villages. The principal towns are Lahore (the capital and seat of Government), Umritzur, Mooltan, Vuzerabad, Mozufferabad, Kashmir or Sirangger, and Peshawur. The fortresses are Umritzur, formerly the depositary of the Royal treasury, a place of no particular strength; Rotas, on the high-road from Lahore to Peshawur, strikingly situated upon an eminence, but now suffered to fall into decay; and the castle on the banks of the Attock, which commands the passage of the river. Most of the towns, however, are surrounded by a mud or brick wall of frail quality; Lahore itself is so defended, with the addition of a dry moat, which, on emergency, could be filled with water from the neighbouring Ravee. But the mud walls would afford no protection against artillery.

Lahore, the capital, is a town of considerable dimensions; the circuit of fortification exceeds seven miles. Originally occupied by the Mussulman invaders, it contains many remnants of spacious and handsome mosques, séras, and monu-

ments. Umritzur, situated between the rivers Beas and Ravee, is of somewhat larger

extent than Lahore, and from having been the capital when Ranjeet Singh exercised dominion over the Punjab, is now a place of great commercial importance.

But the most striking edifice, upreared by Ranjeet Singh, is the lofty fortress of Govindgarh, which formerly held all the wealth of the Government for the time being.

Mooltan, the third town in order of importance, stands upon a mound three miles east of the river Chenab. In form it is an irregular hexagon, with its longest side, which measures six hundred yards to the north-west. Its modern consequence arises from the great extent of commerce of which it is the seat, the banking transactions particularly giving it a pre-eminence over all other towns in Western India. Although within its own walls, which are forty feet in height seen from without, but few buildings of any importance are contained, the neighbourhood is crowded with the débris of mosques, tombs, séras, &c., attesting the ancient grandeur of the place.

Vuzeerabad likewise stands to the east of the Chenab, but two or three hundred miles higher up than the town previously mentioned. In point of architecture, Vuzeerabad may take precedence of any other town in the Punjab. This is owing to the exertions of General Arribal, an European officer, lately in the service of the Sikh Government, who spent much of his accumulated wealth in decorating and improving the locality of his residence. The streets are broad,

and the bazaars exceedingly commodious.

Mozufferabad, at the confluence of the Julum and the Kishengunga, has

nothing to recommend it beyond its position. It commands the entrance of the Barramala Pass into Kashmir.

Kashmir, or Cashmere—better known to English readers under the latter orthography—is beyond the geographical limits of the Punjab, properly so called, but has been included in the territory by conquest since 1819.

Peshawur, like Kashmir, is a conquest from the Afghans; it fell to the arms of Ranjeet Singh about twenty years since, and is now annexed to the dominions of the Punjab. Separated from Afghanistan Proper by the far-famed Khyber Pass, a tolerable fortification has enabled the Sikhs to retain it; but, excepting these defences, there is nothing in the town to distinguish it from the shapeless masses of decayed brickwork which are found in and about all the other towns in the Punjab.

Ladakh, or Middle Thibet, and Iskardoh, completes, in the north, the possessions of the Sikhs, as Mittan Khote may be said to terminate them in the south. The former are situated respectively in 32 deg. and 35 deg. of north latitude, longitude 79 deg. and 75 deg., in the mountain regions which close in the east and north of the Punjab.

This Map will be interesting in connexion with the recent events in the Sikh country, as well as the contemplated conquest of the Punjab by the British. Upon this topic we find the following observations, concluding a well-timed paper in "Bentley's Miscellany" for April, entitled "The Seat of War:—The Punjab and its Inhabitants;" a contribution distinguished by the full acquaintance of the author with his subject, and his power of rendering it acceptable to the largest class of readers:

Since the death of Heera Singh, there has not been a vestige of stable government in the Punjab. The Queen Regent has displayed an excess of profligacy such as surpasses the fabulous extravagances of Semiramis, the nominal Mahārāja displays symptoms of hopeless incapacity; and the multitudinous Ministers who "come like shadows, so depart," have rendered confusion worse confounded.

But the Sikh soldiery have got for their dominant notion that which constituted the strength and the weakness of the Mahrattas, that they are predestined to be the conquerors of India; and a multitude of false prophets, most of them Akalees, has sprung up in the Punjab, preaching the duties of a holy war, and confidently predicting success.

It is the general opinion that the Punjab must be annexed to the British territories because there are no materials for constructing a permanent native Government. This was strongly felt and expressed by the gallant and lamented Sir R. Sale, who has prematurely fallen in the first conflict. Had he survived, the conquest of the Punjab might have been facilitated by the respect which the Sikhs universally had for his valour, and the confidence they reposed in his integrity. The task now will be one of some difficulty and danger, nor will security be immediately obtained on the completion of the conquest. Too large a proportion of the population has been trained to arms for quiet to be the result of victory, and the Akalees will raise insurrections whenever they are beyond the musket-range of sentries.

If the Punjab were placed under the immediate dominion of the British Crown, and its administration confided to persons unfettered by the cumbersome routine of Leadenhall-street, it might become a most valuable acquisition. It possesses great mineral wealth; its agricultural produce might be almost indefinitely multiplied by a judicious system of irrigation, and the transit trade on the five rivers, if subjected to moderate tolls, would furnish a revenue nearly adequate to the ordinary expenses of the government. The climate in many districts—as, for instance, in the valley of Kashmir, and other spots at the foot of the mountains—is the finest in the world; and, when viewed in connection with the productiveness of the soil, offers many advantages to settlers. Chance, or rather Providence, has placed in our power an opportunity of making our country the civiliser of Asia, and we may be permitted to hope that in this enlightened age the crimes and blunders perpetrated on the banks of the Ganges will not be repeated on the banks of the Indus.

To such of our readers as wish to consult a topographical illustration of this country more in detail, we specially recommend the small, but very full map of the Punjab, recently published by Mr. Wyld, of Charing-Cross.

**RELIGION OF THE SIKHS.**—The Sikh religion does not boast of a very high antiquity. Previous to the close of the fifteenth century, the whole of the people inhabiting the Punjab were either the followers of Hindooism, devoutly believing in the mythology which, to the present moment, is held in reverence by the millions spread over British India, or disciples of Mahomed, from conviction, or the proselytizing influence of Persian and Afghan conquerors. But in the early part of the sixteenth century arose a religious teacher, Nanach Shah, the son of a salt merchant, who, becoming a faqir, practised great austerity, and parted with all his property to the poor. The result was a very extensive conversion of his countrymen from the Brahminical and Mahomedan religions to a belief in pure Deism. The new disciples of Nanach called themselves *Sikhs*—a term derived from the Sanscrit, and applicable to the followers of any particular teacher. It has remained with the people to this moment.

**LONDON:** Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1846.